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THE BEE
WASHINGTON

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VOL. XVI. NO. 25 WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY NOVEMBER 17, 1906.

OPEN LETTER

SOME COLD FACTS.

To Hon. George B. Cortelyou, Chairman of the National Republican Committee—

Sir:

Sir: I informed you last week that I wanted to be thoroughly understood so that you will have no doubt as to the position the colored voter will assume in 1908. The Chief Executive has dishonorably mustered out of service three companies of colored soldiers without trial. Many of them were not present at the alleged riot. Will you kindly call the atention of the President to the following excerpt from the New York Evening Post of November 10th:

THE TWENTY-FIFTH'S FATE.

"The mustering out with dishonorable discharge of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, because of the failure of the men to "peach" on those of their comrades who took part in the scandalous shooting-up of Brownsville, exas, will further injure Mr. Roosevelt's prestige and standing with the army. Throughout the service, we believe, this breaking of contract with honorably enlisted men, who have served many years—some of them forty years—will be received with mingled distrust and alarm. If the President can punish more than one hundred innocent men in order to reach twenty-five or fifty guilty ones, what may he not do next? Hitherto the American soldier has known that if he behaved himself the Government would keep faith with him and retire him after thirty years of faithful service. They can be sure of this no longer. Some of the non-commissioned officers now turned out of the army have not only served forty years, but are about sixty years of age. What must their feelings be toward the President and the service? No white regiment will be in sympathy with this arbitrary and unjust procedure, wholly out of proportion to the offence—the failure to "blab."

Moreover, the President has adopted the wrong method. When a mob of soldiers of the Fourth Cavalry lynched a murdered in Walla Walla, President Harrison had Colonel Compton tried and punished for neglect of duty. Maj. C. W. Penrose and his company commanders of the Twenty-fifth Infantry should have been immediately tried after the Brownsville affair. They must have known that their men were excited over the attacks upon them, and were likely to make reprisals. Yet their men not only got out of hand and left the post with rifles and ball cartridges, but were successful in getting back to the post after their escapade, uncaught. If no liability attaches to officers whose troops behave thus, then it is questionable whether they have any responsibility whatever toward their men. It certainly presents Colonel Compton's punishment in a very unpleasant light. As for the negro troops, the President's action leaves them defenceless in the Southern communities. An infantry officer of high rank who was for many years a company commander in one of the colored regiments, assured the Evening Post this summer that he had decided any more service with colored regiments because he could not stand the drain upon his sympathies which were constantly made by the ill-treatment his men had to endure, which was only intensified, apparently, by the fact that they wore the uniform of Uncle Sam.

As for the pending investigation of Colonel William L. Pitcher, Twenty-seventh Infantry, for reflecting upon the colored troops in a published interview, that will, if it occurs, be only a slight palliative. If Colonel Pitcher should deny the interview, as Gen. F. D. Baldwin denied his speech derogatory to the colored troops after a banquet in Denver, Colonel Pitcher will probably go scot free, likewise. His reputation may, however, be against him, for he has been in hot water several times, and is not the kind of man who should command a United States infantry regiment. On returning from Cuba, a few years ago, he spoke of Cubans and Chinese in derogatory terms, in a public interview; later on he was threatened with a breach of promise suit by a young woman, and he was at one time severely criticised in Manila for his conduct of operations in Samar."

This is the opinion of the entire country of the President. I also called your attention to the editorial from the Cleveland (Ohio) Plain-dealer. So you will see, Mr. Cortelyou, that your brief has struck a live wire. Of course the colored man does not expect any better treatment from the President, and he does not propose to ask him any more. It can be better expressed at the polls if he should be nominated for a third term.

By the way,, did you know that seventy per cent. of the colored voters of Kansas voted the Democratic ticket at the last election? Why, certainly. I told you some time ago that the colored men are learning some sense. It is true that the Southern Democrats have not sense enough to appreciate the colored vote, but the Democrats North, East and West will do all in their power to gain the colored vote. Let me give you this little bit of information: Unless the next Republican National Convention nominates such a man as Secretary Shaw, Foraker, or Fairbanks, you might as well say farewell to the Republican party.

If you remember, I told you a few weeks ago that the colored voters of this country will not support any man who is nominated by your Chief Executive. I know that I express the sentiments of two-thirds of the colored voters of the country. The election in New York certainly was a black eye to the President, was it not? Of course, the defeat of Mr. Hearst was due to Mr. Root. It was a harangue that Mr. Root delivered to the voters of New York. He made votes for him. It was Mr. Root's greatest effort. Dick Croker had more influence with the voters than Mr. Root. The American people are learning some sense. The more you abuse a man the stronger you make him.

Speaking of negro leadership, Mr. Cortelyou, I have always said that the present leadership is the weakest that you want to see. If is subservient to the whims of the administration. Don't you know that you haven't an appointee under ths administration who would dare to express his real convictions? I have heard no expression from any one of them on the outrageous dismissal of the colored troops. I shall endeavor to review this in my next and tell you just how much water they draw and what the people think of them. Again thanking you for considering my suggestions in my last two letters, believe me to be,

Very respectfully,
The Editor.

THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST

Mr. R. C. Bruce, supervisor of schools, was greeted with an appreciative and enthusiastic audience at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church last Monday night, the ocasion being the opening of a series of lectures to be given this winter under the auspices of the Dunbar Literary Society. Mr. Bruce chose for his subject "The Survival of the Fittest." He said in part the partridge, in his earliest existence, took on the color of his surroundings or environments, and it was hard to recognize him apart from it, and hence then could not be exterminated. But as time went on they grew new plumage which did not accord with their environments, and hence today are marked out for annihilation more rapidly. And so he warns our people who wish to survive to be like the partridge, to let heir environments be that of the educated and cultured, for it is education and culture, morally, mentally, physically and spirtually that alone will cause us to survive and the weak who do not follow the example will perish.

Other numbers on the program were as follows: An instrumental solo by P.of. Hilliary Taylor, entitled "The Wayside Chapel;" a recitation by Mrs. Taylor, "In the Morning;" a selection from Dunbar; a vocal solo, "You Can't Pick from My Plum Tree," which was excellently rendered by Madam A. Slade. Remarks pertaining to and commendatory of Mr. Bruce's address were made by the following persons: Dr. Scott, late of Anacostia, but who is now a resident of the southwest; Ex-Judge Davis of Maine, Mrs. V. Williamson, Mrs. A. Blackburn and Prof. J. Hilliary Taylor. After a rew remarks pertaining to the welfare of the organization by the president, Mrs. H. A. Davis, th: meeting was closed with a benediction by Mr. S. Dick. The public will be notified of the next meeting of the Dunbar Society through The Bee. Thanking you for the past favor bestowed upon us through your paper.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

Of District of Columbia Branch, No. 7, of National Colored People's Co-Operative Association. A special meeting to the Colored Citizens of all classes to be held at Israel Baptist Church, Friday evening, November 30th, 1906. Meeting commences 7.30 o'clock sharp. By order of the Board of Directors:

Dr. P. W. Price, President.
Rev. J. T. Clark, D.D., National Secy.

You can salt a mineral well with artificial or foreign ore. With an oil well, it is impossible. Hamilton oil is high grade. Branch office, 1011 New York avenue.

What I Saw And Heard

I have seen but little of the agitators since their last meeting. Dr. Gordon had a good conception of colored agitators, but he made a mistake on Sinclair. He never got tired agitating.

I attended the Bethel Literary last Thursday and enjoyed the speech of Dr. Thirkield and Dr. Chancellor, of the public schools. Both speeches were very good. President Roosevelt ought to have been present. I failed to see George W. Jackosn and his crowd of kickers. They have been barred, and will not be permitted to return again. Miss Medrie, the new president, has gotten rid of a crowd of consequential individuals (in their own estimation). One seems to be a drawing card. All of the disturbers of the peace have been given a ticket of leave.

Well, the campaign is over, and the colored orators have returned. The country went Democratic, so to speak. President Roosevelt was given a black eye in New York. Hon. William Randolph Hearst is a political factor, and in 1908 he will show the politcians a thing or two.

I was glad to see so many colored men vote for Mr. Hearst in New York.

The case of Mr. Cordazo will come up in a few weeks. Attorneys James A. Cobb and H. E. Davis are prepared to make strong fight for their client.

Grand Master Houston will be given a grand demonstration in January. The local Odd Fellows feel jubilant over their victory, and they intend to celebrate in good old style.

District Grand Master Coleman is a good talker. He is an up-to-date worker.

I saw my old friend William H. Brown a few days ago. He knows nothing but Odd Fellows. These are uppermost in his mind. He is a worker no doubt, and I know he is the happiest man in town.

Strange that the people of Washington are so easily fooled. You can fool a Washington to death. He is so easily fooled that he will leave his family.

I was amused last Sunday evening. While passing up L street I saw a few people standing in front of Shiloh Baptist Church. They had been locked out because the scene in the morning was a most disgraceful one. When Lawyer Jones requested the order of the court to be read and when the opposition refused to allow it out defied the court, I thought civilization was being retarded among the colored people.

Mrs. Mary Church Terrell is in the East lecturing. She is meeting with success.

I met my good friend Capt. J. W. Lyons in the treasury department a few days ago. I was informed by him that he was looking after his faithful(?) friend, Thomas H. Clark. Clark is after one of those places in the treasury department that pays good money. Captain Lyons thought that he would land his man.

FAIRPLAY.

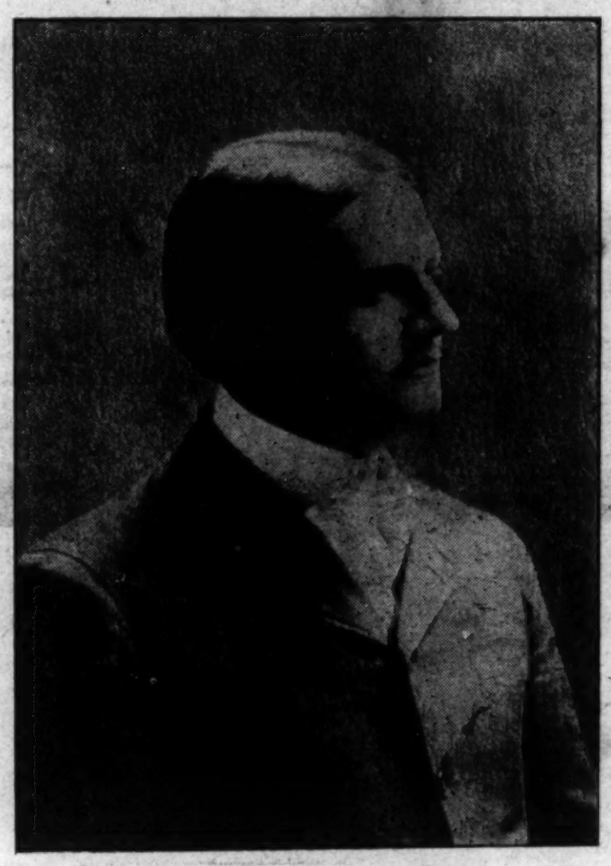
Mr. H. H. Darneille

A FAITHFUL PUBLIC OFFICIAL RETIRES.

There is no young official under the District government any more popular than Mr. H. H. Darneille, assessor of the District of Columbia. Mr. Darneille has worked his way to the front rank by hard study and hard work. He is a man who knew his business and never resorted to offensive and petty acts because he had the power to do so. He is popular with the people because he invariably looked out for their interest, and strict honesty is and has been his poicy. He has stood between the arbitary power of the police and the people. In this particular he has been a benefit to those who have started business that has been authorized by law. Mr. Darneille always follows the strict letter of the law, no matter who is injured. He knows no citizen by the color of his skin. He has appointed and recommended for promotion only those who have been worthy, regardless of their color. There has never been an assessor who has been so free of prejudice and discrimination as this retiring official. The Bee speaks from personal knowledge of his many public acts in the interest of the people. He never would permit the professional tax purchaser to take the advantage of the property-owner, be he or she rich or poor. He retires from his official position with the highest and unanimous commendation of the Commissioners and the entire population of this city. It is to be regretted that so valuable and loved an official is to leave the people whom he has so faithfully served. Mr. Hopewell H. Darneille is a young man whose future prospects in life are great, and, having married an acomplished lady of refinement, and thrift and industry, there is no such word as fail. His resignation was received by the Commissioners October 6th, and the following promotions were made: Mr. E. W. W. Griffin succeeds to the assessorship. He is one of the best-liked men in the public service and one of the most faithful. Like Mr. Darneille, he is fair and just, and will no doubt make a good record. Mr. J. Fred Alvey is also promoted, and succeeds Mr. Griffin. Mr. Alvey, like his illustrious father, will fill his new position with the same abilty that he fills his present positon.

Mr. J. F. Petty, formerly auditor of the District, will be advanced. He is one of the best-liked men under the District government.

Mr. Louis C. Wilson, who is now the efficient private secretary to Commissioner West, will be promoted to the position of assessor. Mr. Wilson is an affable gentleman and a young man of growing prominence. There is no man in the District government more appreciated than Mr. Wilson. This is one of the best promotions made. The three Commisioners sent Mr. Darneille letters of the highest commendation, No public official could have been more highly commended. Letters were also sent by Mr. Charles W. Darr, Mr. Isador Saks and other distinguished and well-known merchants in the city. The resignation of Assessor Darneille was more than a surprise to the people. His long and faithful service to the government will be appreciated by the people, and while they are pleased to know that he has other and more important pursuits they nevertheless will miss him. Not only do the people regret his retirement from office, but the entire press in the community extends its regrets and commendation. The successor of Mr. Darneille, Mr. E. W. W. Griffin, is an even-tempered and pleasant official, always to give you satisfaction, and will no doubt fill his new position with credit. The Commissioners could not have selected better men to fill the respective positions made vacant by virtue of the resignation of Mr. Darneille. To the retiring assessor The Bee offers its regrets as well as extending a wish for his future success in life.



MR. HOPEWELL H. DARNEILLE,
WHO RETIRES WITH DISTI NGUISHED HONOR AS ASSESSOR OF THE DISTR ICT OF COLUMBIA.

MR. LANKFORD'S FRIENDS DISPLEASED.

The friends of Mr. J. A. Lankford are greatly displeased with Col. Giles B. Jackson on account, they claim, of his unfair treatment of him. It is alleged that Colonel Jackson has promised Mr. Lankford the contract to erect the building of the Jamestown Negro Exhibit. It is well known that Mr. Lankford introduced Colonel Jackson to the citizens of this city when everybody was opposing him. Mr. Lankford secured for Colonel Jackson, through his individual efforts several hundred subscribers. Everywhere Colonel Jackson spoke he assured the people that Mr. Lankford would be awarded the contract to build the negro exposition building. Now that Colonel Jackson has secured the money, hundreds of Washington grafters are now seeking him out and bowing at his shrine. They all claim that Colonel Jackson has not been grateful.

HOWARD DEFEATS UNION

Before a very large crowd on last Wednesday the Football Team of Howard University met the team from Union University of Richmond, Va., and defeated it by the score of 17 to 0. The game started at 3.30, and in the first line-up it could be seen that Union was no match for Howard. The first touchdown was made soon thereafter. The first half ended with the ball in Union's territory. In the second half several substitutes were used, which made the game more interesting, but nevertheless Howard made a third touchdown and kicked goal. The second half ended with the ball in Union's territory. The forward pass was used to great advantage by Union.

The team left Thursday for Shaw, where it plays Friday. The university band furnished music during the entire game.

ARREST IDLE NEGROES.

Maj. Armes' Plan for Banishing Those too Strong to Work.

Maj. George A. Armes has a novel plan for ridding the District of negroes who refuse to work. Maj. Armes has found the presence and proximity of these idle ones unpleasant—in more ways than one—and he is anxious to have the District Commissioners do something about it. He says, however, "if anyone has a better plan, let him offer it." This is his, outlined in a letter to Commissioner Macfarland:

"Have the police of the District of Columbia stop and take the name, address, and occupation of each idle negro, place the names on the register at Police Headquarters and let it be known that anyone who wants help of any kind may call there. If anyone refuses to accept work let him be required to leave the District within ten days or be sent to the workhouse. After a negro is stopped the second time and still not employed let him be given ten days to find work or leave the city or go to the workhouse for ninety days or six months.

"Hundreds of families are anxious to employ help and pay fair wages, but many of the negroes are becoming more than worthless. They prefer to loaf and steal rather than earn an honest living. The good class ought to assist in getting rid of the worthless, for the good and welfare of their own race. Something should be done, and that soon."

THE COLORED FAIR.

From the Pythian Advocate.

The colored people are going to hold a State Fair in Macon from November 12 to 19. The Press has seen a premium list and the official announcement. The exposition is to show the forty years' progress of the negro and is to be held under the auspices of the Georgia State Colored Agricultural and Industrial Association.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

BY MISS BEATRIZ L. CHASE.

Miss E. G. Irving, of Louisville, Ky., was appointed as a stenographer under the Civil Service.

Cole and Johnson are meeting with grand successes out in Colorado. They were entertained by the Masons of Centennial Lodge while in Denver.

Mr. J. M. Allen, a dark-skinned citizen of Chicago, is a salesman in the Rupert Big Shoe Store, one of the largest in the city of Chicago.

It is reported that the authorities of Chicago have dispensed with H. G. Herbert, a Republican, and city official, for causing to be exhibited "a disgraceful cartoon" of Mr. F. L. Barnett, recently elected municipal Judge of Chicago.

The congregation to whom Rev. W. P. Gibbons, D.D., of this city, preached a week or so ago in Richmond, Va., was highly pleased.

The Second Baptist Church of Richmond, Va., has just celebrated its sixtieth anniversary.

Mr. Jere A. Brown, who was immigrant inspector at Cleveland, Ohio, has been transferred to Detroit.

Mr. Lucian H. Palmer, just elected to the Legislature of Wisconsin, is the first colored or dark-skinned citizen to have such an honor.

Mr. General Oats, of Little Rock, Arkansas, and a member of the senior college class, Howard University, has gone to the Southland, hoping to improve his health.

Miss Madeline Cooper, of Washington City, was highly complimented for the rendition of her part in "My Friend from Georgia," when it was presented at the New Pekin, Chicago, Ills.

The Colored World, Columbus, Ohio, states that Mr. Willis Mitchell of the Government Printing Office, who has been secretly married for some time, is at Columbus with his wife, visiting his mother.

Dr. C. O. Gamble, a recent graduate of the Medical Department of Howard University will be associated with Dr. J. A. Mason, of Rock Hill, S. C., in the practice of his profession.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Minor, now residing here, but formerly of Richmond, carried the remains of their son, Mr. Julian Minor to Richmond for burial.

Rev. S. M. Johnson, D.D., who graduated from the Theological Department of Howard University in 1885, is becoming a power in the A. M. E. Church. At present he is P. E. of the Portsmouth (Va.) District.

Mary Weidenbaum, sixteen years old, and a daughter of Mr. Weidenbaum, a prosperous jeweler at 201 Madison st., New York city, was found demented in Paris.

King Edward VII. invested King Haakon of Norway with the Order of the Garter at a special chapter held in the throne room of Windsor Castle last Tuesday night.

Sister Mary Julia, founder and mother superior of St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum in Chicago, is dead.

Former Patrolman Alfred D. Bouldin of the Western District, Baltimore, Md., has been sentenced to 2 years in the penitentiary by Judge Harlan. He was charged with stealing a watch from a drunken man.

The trial of Harry K. Thaw will take place December 3.

The bronze tablet which was stolen from the Slocum memorial monument in the old Lutheran cemetery in Middle Village, N. Y., has been found lying in a Brooklyn junk shop smashed to pieces.

The first colored state fair in the history of the race opened at Macon, Ga., last Monday. The opening address was made by Booker T. Washington.

Henry Walker, colored, who entered the residence of Col. L. Banks Holt, the millionaire manufacturer at Graham, and shot him through the head, has been sentenced to be hanged December 6.

Mrs. Jennie Anderson, who killed her daughter at Youngstown, Ohio, has been convicted of manslaughter.

The Commissioners have not yet

THE PEOPLE WILL SPEAK

Arrangements have been about perfected for a public meeting of the citizens of the District of Columbia to take into consideration the calling of a national conference to consider the alleged dismissal of Companies A, B, and C of the Twenty-fifth Infantry from the army by President Roosevelt. As soon as the commitee on speakers reports the final announcement will be made. Additional names have been added to the commitee on arrangements, consisting of T. C. Newsome, Rev. Jas. H. Lee, Rev. I. G. Toliver, Rev. P. A. Wolver and others.

Read The Bee.

BONES OF MASTODON

FOUND ON FARM NEAR SOUTH BEND, IND.

Collected by a Professor at Notre Dame University and Set Up in Science Hall at That Institution.

Notre Dame, Ind.—Prof. A. B. Reynolds, of Notre Dame university, has finished collecting the bones of a mastodon which was unearthed by a steam dredge on the farm of George Larkowski, three miles southwest of Granstown, a suburb of South Bend, Ind. The skeleton of the prehistoric monster is to be set up in Science hall at Notre Dame university.

According to scientists 10,000 years at the lowest calculation have elapsed since the creature existed. The bones have not yet been placed together, but a fair idea of the size of the skeleton may be conceived from the fact that the ribs are over four feet in length. The thigh bone, which corresponds to the upper part of the leg of man, is two feet eight inches long, seven inches in diameter and after being subjected to thousands of years to the corroding forces of nature now weighs 35 pounds. Two back teeth weigh six and one-half pounds each and measure seven and one-half inches in length and breadth and three and one-half inches in thickness. A portion of a broken ivory tusk was found which measures over four and one-half feet in length and seven inches in diameter at one end and four inches at the other.

Mastodons, mammoth elephants and other huge beasts, say scientists, once roamed in herds in parts of Europe, Asia and North America during the period when these countries were connected by land. The mastodon was similar to the mammoth elephant, being a third taller than the largest species of modern elephant and covered with a coat of long hair. Their tusks turned upward. Remains of both have been found in the old world and in the new world. In the beginning of the past century one of these elephants was found at the mouth of the Lena and it was so well preserved that wolves and bears ate of the ancient flesh. This skeleton was set up by the Russian government in the museum at St. Petersburg.

While hunting in April Charles Custer, a boy of 16, discovered a number of great bones and teeth lying on the bank of a large ditch, where the excavator had turned them out three years before. The finding of the mysterious bones aroused the curiosity of the neighborhood and many people visited the spot and carried away relics. Rev. Aledancer Beecher, of Terre Coupe, Ind., came across some of the bones and was instrumental in starting the collection of them for the Notre Dame museum.

Many of those who had taken bones willingly gave them up, while others insisted on securing a price for them. Mr. Larkowski consented to allow a number of men to carry on the work of excavating and many more bones were uncovered. Bones which were not found will be made from plaster paris, as in nearly all cases a similar bone has been discovered. The bones of the skull, tusks and hips were broken by the dredge, but nearly all the vertebrae, ribs and leg bones were recovered in good conditioin.

The skeleton lay in quicksand at least a fourth of a mile from the nearest border of the marsh. Several thousand crops of marsh grass with scattered willows had grown and decayed over the monster, covering him to a depth of nearly eight feet. While digging the big ditch across the marsh the dredge was mired at this spot and it took four days to extricate it. It is probable that the prehistoric monster was mired in the same way and had been there long before the foundations for the pyramids were laid.

The teeth are best preserved. The enamel on them is three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness. They were probably white in the beast, but they have become discolored and are now a shiny black. One of the teeth shows a cavity, evidently caused by decay, while the animal was alive, where the tooth was in contact with the next tooth. The cavity is very similar to the cavities in the same position in decayed human teeth.

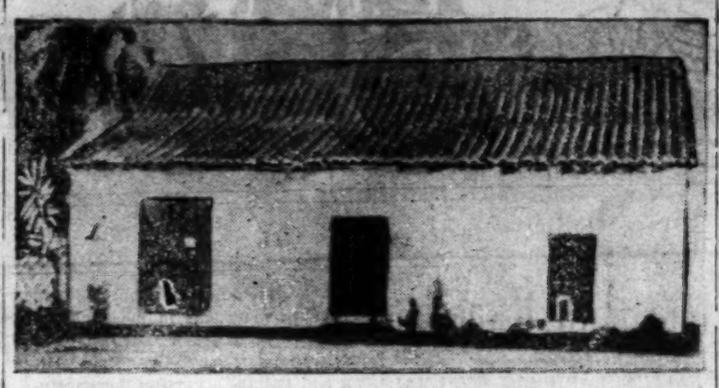
WAITED FOR FORTY YEARS.

Participants in Love's Young Dream Finally United.

Boston.—"Forty years ago John Perkins said good-by to me and came to America to make his fortune," said Miss Louise Goldthorpe, of England, at the immigration station. "That was a long time ago, and I am afraid John forgot me for awhile. He married and had five children, but now he is a widower, and he has asked me to marry him. I'm a little old looking for a bride, but I feel as young and as happy as a girl of 20."

She arrived on the Saxonia on her way to Deer Lodge, Mont., to marry Perkins, who is a wealthy rancher there. He has started east to meet her. Miss Goldthorpe is a sweet-faced woman of 60 years. The civil war was just over when Perkins bade her goodby and took ship for America. He was three weeks on a journey that she accomplished in eight days. He had a hard row to hoe, but he finally amassed a comfortable fortune, and his bride-elect declares she will live with his sons and daughters, most of whom are grown up, as if they were her own.

The Home of President Diaz When He Farmed for a Living.



This house is situated in the ancient Aztec town of Tlalcotalpam and is the memorial of a period of great happiness in the life of the maker of Mexico. In the closed door at the left farmer Diaz was wont to sit of an evening smoking cigarettes (he no longer smokes) and twanging his guitar. It was the one period of his life when, as he pathetically expresses it himself, he could sleep whenever he was tired.

FEW WHITEFISH LEFT

FINNY DELICACY FAST PASSING FROM GREAT LAKES.

Government Asked to Provide Funds to Prevent Loss of Remunerative Industry and Valuable Food Product.

Detroit, Mich.—That the whitefish of the great lakes are passing as rapidly from existence as did the millions of of bison which at one time swarmed the American prairies is an undisputed fact, and with the realization that with the departure of the whitefish industry the United States government loses one of its most remunerative industries, and also one of the most valuable food products on the market, it is strongly urged that some remedy be adopted at once.

A man prominently connected with one of the government fish hatcheries and who is well informed on the question of fish culture and propagation, stated that the one and only successful remedy is to promptly increase the capacity of the various hatcheries.

"The government should be willing to expend ten times the amount of money it now does on the propagation of the whitefish," said the hatchery man, "because the whitefish is the most valuable fresh-water fish known, and even exceeds the value of salmon $50 per ton in the eastern markets, while considerable more is paid out yearly for the Pacific coast hatcheries.

"And then, too," he continued, "30,000 more whitefish eggs can be handled in the same space taken by salmon eggs."

To illustrate the seriousness of the impending whitefish destruction, the following figures, which are correct in every instance, were given out for publication:

The catch of whitefish in Michigan in 1891 was 8,140,000 pounds, while in 1904 it fell off to 4,197,000 pounds. In Lake Erie the catch for 1889 was 3,300,000 pounds and in 1899 it came to 2,100,000 pounds. From 1892 to 1905 the catch in Ontario decreased from 7,500,000 pounds to 2,895,000 pounds.

The total catch of whitefish in the great lakes on both the American and Canadian sides in 1904 exceeded 3,500,000 fish, averaging two pounds and a half in weight, and the loss of eggs contained in these fish exceeded 35,000,000,000. In 1905 the combined hatcheries of the United States and Canada only propagated the eggs from less than 10,000 fish, which is altogether inadequate to overcome the great loss of eggs destroyed by the fishermen.

Lake Michigan alone in 1904 gave up 1,000,000 fish, and it is safe to say that Lake Erie provided 1,000,000 of the finny tribe, so to overcome this loss the eggs of fully 75,000 fish should be propagated each year.

A three-pound whitefish yields over 30,000 eggs, but of these only 80 per cent. hatch, and only four per cent. of these reach maturity—that is, four years old.

Last year the American and Canadian hatcheries propagated less than 200,000,000 fry, while the number of eggs in fish caught was 35,000,000,000.

Forty years ago the catch of whitefish in the Detroit river on the American side alone exceeded 1,000,000 pounds annually, while in later years the combined catch of both the American and Canadian sides only amount to 35,000 pounds.

SETS WORLD SMOKING RECORD

Gardener Pulls at Pipe One Hour and Fifty-three Minutes Without Stop.

London.—At the pipe smoking competition at the Brewers' exhibition in Islington the world's record for a nonstop smoke was broken by a Highgate gardener named Catling, who kept an old briar root pipe alight an hour and 53 minutes.

Each of the numerous competitors took his pipe and was supplied with an eighth of an ounce of tobacco, and at the word "Go" the matches were struck. Six seconds were allowed for lighting, and after that no relighting was allowed.

The second place winner kept his pipe going an hour and 50 minutes and the third one an hour and 35 minutes.

DONT'S FOR BADGER BARBERS.

State Board of Wisconsin Mentions Some of them in Report.

Madison, Wis.—"Don't put fingers in customer's mouth when shaving lips."

"Don't breathe in customer's face after chewing or smoking tobacco, or after eating onions or garlic."

"Don't play with dog or cat, then wait on customer without washing hands."

"Don't ask personal questions."

These are a few of the "dont's" incorporated in the yearly report of the state barber board.

No prohibition is put on asking if the customer wants a massage.

"Undertakers who charge for shaving corpses in this state will be prosecuted for a violation of the barber law,' the report continues. The minimum fine for violation of the law is $25. The statute requires barbers to register and take an examination, for which a fee of one dollar is paid.

"When barbers realize they are better off working in large shops, with good wages, than alone in the little stuffy room of a 'dinky' shop, the profession will advance. Small shop business is demoralizing. The barber working in these little dinky shops loses interest in himself and his business."

The report is to be made public and in pamphlet form is to be sent to all barbers in the state.

BULLET IN HEART A YEAR.

Case of Philadelphia Negro Ranks with Medical Marvels.

Philadelphia.—By living one year with a 38-caliber bullet nestling in the apex of his heart, Frank Robinson a giant Germantown negro, has won a firm place in the ranks of the "medical marvels."

Robinson was shot on September 6, 1905, by Policeman Morley, in trying to escape arrest for shooting "craps." He was taken to the Germantown hospital, and the doctors, being unable to probe for the bullet, said he would die within a week.

Showing superhuman strength, the negro, who then weighed 200 pounds, successfully withstood an attack of blood poisoning, and recovered. When his trial for assaulting Morley came up in May Judge von Moschzisker said Robinson had suffered enough, and gave him a sentence of 13 days, after serving which he was released.

The doctors say Robinson will not live more than seven years with the bullet in his heart and, strange to say, the more the negro exerts himself, the better his chances of living out the limit. The bullet is now less than one-sixteenth of an inch from the walls of his chest, and if he allows himself to get any stouter the walls will press the bullet and he will die instantly.

"I never knew what hard work was before I was shot," said Robinson. "But you can just bet I'm workin' hard, movin' furniture, every day now, and I'm goin' to try and get so thin that my chest won't never touch dat bullet. I'm down to 180 pounds now."

BURIED IN EMBERS 19 DAYS.

Cat Found Alive by Men Repairing Burned Building.

Portland, Ore.—F. E. Beach is mourning the tragic death of his cat that had outlived being buried for 19 days when his store was damaged by fire several months ago.

The feline on that occasion had been buried in the charred debris and was found by workmen who were removing the charred timbers from the basement. Thinking the cat was dead the men threw the body on a pile of rubbish prepared for the garbage men.

Soon after its limbs were seen to move. The cat was then placed in the sun that it might revive. It lay around in a comatose condition for several days. It was offered food, but partook of the milk very sparingly. Its hair had been singed off its body and its eyes were blinded by the fire, but it gradually exhibited signs of life, until Mr. Beach began to have hopes of its living.

"Of course, the sight of a badly singed and blind cat around the store was not an inspiring one," Mr. Beach says, "but in the interests of science I wanted to demonstrate how much a cat could stand and live. One of my men, however, got tired of what he considered an eyesore around under his feet and he chopped its head with an ax."

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Golden Star Department of the I O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 248, meets at St. James, La., the first and third Saturdays in each month. J. W Walker, W. P. P. Alex. Anoisan W. C. S.

Eastern Star Department, No. 243 of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., meets at Darrow, La., the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. Leon Baptise, W. P. P. M. Baptise, W. C. S Dempsey Wilson, W. R. S.

Lippman Department of the I. O N. I. C. of A. F., No. 152, meets at Kings Ferry, Fla., the fourth Friday in each month. Jack Lippman, W. P. P. Loula Underwood, W. C. S.

Western Star Department, No. 231 meets at Ennis, Tex., first and third Saturdays in each month. Spencer Gary, W. P. P. C. C. Carlies, W. R S. A. Cattle, W. C. S.

Eagle's Wing Department, No. 27 meets at Ashville, Fla., the second and fourth Sundays in each month G. B. Brown, W. P. L. D. Dixon W. C. S.

Elizabeth Department, I. O. N. of A. F., No. 53, meets at Chauncey, Ga., on the first Saturday in each month. Rev. E. Adams, W. P. P.; Peter Stanley, W. C. S.

Department No. 136 meets at Baton Rouge, La., first and third Wednesday nights in each month. Jos. Newton, W. P. P. M B. Stewart, W. C S.

Fraternal Sunrise Department No. 17, meets at Fort Worth, Tex., the first and third Wednesdays in each month. R. R. Sloan, W. P. P.; Henry Henderson, W. P. P.; M. Mathew W. F. V. P.; I. B. Balenger, W. C S.

Sunrise Department, No. 31, meets at Dallas, Tex., second and fourth Thursday nights in each month. A R. Brown, W. P. P. S. A. N. Hamilton, W. P. Rebecca Carpenter, W. R. S. Savannah Slaughter, W. C. S.

Department No. 13 meets at Lake City, Fla., first and second Monday nights in each month. Joe Dorsey W. P. P. W. M. Pasco, W. F. V P. Giles Duncan, W. C. C. B Bartley, W. C. S.

NOTICE.

To all Departments of the I. O. N I. C. of A. Fraternal, the semi-annual pass word is ready for all Departments. Send for it at once. See Ritual, page 13.

I. L. Walton

Evergreen Department, No. 240, meet at Red Fish, La., the 1st and 3rd Friday in each month. A. T. Finley, W. P P.; Chas. Dupar, F. V. P.; A. T. Finley, W. C. S

Harmony Department, No. 71, meet

INVENTION OF A BOY

IT MAY REVOLUTIONIZE THE PRESENT TYPEWRITER.

Virginia Youth Has Accomplished That Wich Has Puzzled Mechanical Experts for Many Years.

Norfolk, Va.—The problem of an automatic carriage for the typewriter, one over which experts have been laboring and experimenting for years without success, has probably been solved by Robert Eugene Turner, a Norfolk boy, who is yet to reach his majority. That the invention, if practicable, is destined to revolutionize the modern typewriter, is the opinion of experts, men who have studied the problem for years.

Years ago it was recognized that the invention of an automatic carriage return for the typewriter would add from 25 to 30 per cent. to the speed of the operators—an item that tells in the business world. The manufacturers of the leading machines put experts on the problem. No stone was left unturned to solve the problem of the transference, redirection and control of power. It is said that one company offered a handsome prize to the man in their employ who would discover the principle, to be worked out later.

Mr. Turner, who is a member of the architectural firm of Hebard & Turner, and who is a lover of mathematical problems and technical questions worthy of solution, had his attention drawn to the matter. At that time he was in his teens. He began to think out the problem, conveying his ideas to drawings. For three years he studied it at spare times, day and night.

The young inventor grasped the difficulties clearly. He finally solved it, that of regulataing the power at all times, controlling and reversing it at will. Briefly stated, the regulation and control of the power is by means of the space bar. It is unoperative automatically until the carriage has gone a certain length, but by means of a key it can be manipulated at the will of the operator.

Like all valuable inventions, its simplicity is the thing that attracts attention. It can be added to machines at a nominal cost; it will not affect the durability of the machine, will not add to the cost of repairs, and is not easy to get out of order. Its speed is sufficient for all practical purposes.

The following statement in reference to the invention was made by Mr. Turner recently:

"It increases the mechanical control of the carriage, making it unnecessary for the operator to remove his hands from the keyboard during writing, a feature especially valuable to touch operators.

"The mechanism causes the carriage to return to the initial writing point automatically when the end of a written line is reached, and also to return automatically from any point in the line by pressing a special key. Means for cushioning the impact of the carriage to prevent a destructive jar to the machine is amply provided for, as well as an improvement in the runways and rollers bearing the carriage to reduce the friction to a minimum.

"The momentum attained by the carriage in its return stroke is utilized to effect the line spacing, which can also be done from the keyboard. An ingenious but simple device is introduced, so that the setting of either the automatic or manual line spacer will adjust the other to conform in the uniform spacing of lines."

An interesting feature in reference to the invention is the youthfulness of the inventor. When the application for the patent was filed nearly two years ago, or in February, of 1905, Mr. Turner was only a little over 18 years of age. As he began the study of the problem several years before this, his youthfulness can be appreciated. It was a mere boy who had undertaken to solve a serious scientific mathematical problem.

Robert Eugene Turner was born in Norfolk November 26, 1886. He is the son of R. E. Turner, general superintendent of the Virginian-Pilot. After leaving the Norfolk high school he devoted his time to the study of mechinical engineering and architecture.

Mr. Turner was nearly two years in securing a patent on his invention, but it was finally obtained through Walter B. Burrow, patent attorney at Norfolk. Mr. Turner's friends are confident that he has a small fortune, to say the least, in his patent.

School Gardens of Austria.

It is stated that nearly 8,000 school gardens exist in Austria, not including the sister kingdom of Hungary. They are connected with both private and public schools, and are used for purposes of practical instruction in horticulture and tree growing, and often contain botanical museums and beehives.

Jerusalem Summer Resort.

Jerusalem now has a summer resort at Ramalah, which is situated several hundred feet higher, and commands a view of the Mediterranean A new hotel has been built there for Europeans by an Arab. Most of the work of construction was done by women, whose wages are 11 cents a day.

TOURING EUROPE ON STILTS.

Chicago Man Arrested in Paris for Drawing Too Big Crowds.

Paris.—An enterprising Chicagoan is living the excited life.

Albert Nye Roughton claims to have walked on stilts 26,000 miles in Europe, Asia and Africa attired in an expensive Mexican costume, immense caballero hat of black velvet with hanging tassels, stagy velvet suit with buttons like saucers and stilts covered by immeasurably long trousers.

Thus accoutered he arrived at the fortifications which surround Paris, accompanied by crowds of agitated people, some of whom apparently took him for a supernatural being, while others regarded him as a lunatic. Many had followed him miles from the country villages. The guard at the fortifications arrested him on the pretext of disturbing the public peace.

Police Prefect Lepine was consulted and advised communication with American Consul General Mason, who washed his hands of the affair. Roughton then, on the advice of an American lawyer, applied for a permit to circulate as an advertisement freak and a tailor was found willing to give him hand bills to distribute as a measure of protection from the police.

Despite the permit the police continue to arrest him as soon as he appears in public, alleging that disorderly crowds follow him, hooting and flinging stones.

Roughton takes it philosophically. He has had the same fate in other cities, notably Barcelona, in Spain, and Johannesberg, in South Africa.

He says he lives by the attention he excites, sees the world, forms a pretty good opinion of the different races and countries, and if occasionally he is annoyed by the idiocy of the authorities he has some good times.

DISCOVERERS OF IRON RANGE.

Others Beside Edgar Brown Are Entitled to Credit.

Ironwood, Mich.—The reports from Sault Ste. Marie announcing the death there of Edgar Brown and crediting him with the "discovery" of the Vermilion and Mesaba iron ranges, in Minnesota, notwithstanding which he died penniless, are decidedly erroneous in so far as they relate to his alleged part in the opening of those wonderful ore-bearing districts.

Brown was conducting a boarding house at Two Harbors at the time the Duluth and Iron Range road was built from the place to the Vermilion fields in consequence of the discovery of ore there, and later he had a contract for mining ore at what is now the Duluth mine, near Biwabik, on the Mesaba. The Merritt brothers and David T. Adams, George C. Stone, Martin Pattison, George Stuntz and R. B. Whiteside were pioneers on the Minnesota ranges, and it was not until after their discoveries had led to the institution of development work that Brown put in an appearance.

The part played by Brown was small at best. No property was controlled by him that but for the "machinations" of John D. Rockefeller would have been turned over to "J. J. Hill and associates" for $7,000,000, as the Sault Ste. Marie reports would have it.

Neither Rockefeller nor Hill became interested in mining properties on the Minnesota ranges until some years after the discovery of ore.

WOOED IN AUTOMOBILE.

Norwegian Naval Officer Wins Girl in This Country.

Bridgeport, Conn.—Johannes Schiott, who gave up a commission as first lieutenant in the Norwegian navy to accept a place as mechanic at the Blue Ribbon garage in this city, in order to be near the girl of his choice, Miss May Esther Bedford, married her. The bride is the second daughter of Edward T. Bedford, a vice president of the Standard Oil company, and is an enthusiastic automobilist.

The wedding was the culmination of a meeting two years ago and a romantic courtship, carried on by means of the big touring automobile which Miss Bedford drove and in which Mr. and Mrs. Schiott started on their honeymoon.

Performed at the Bedford summer home in Greens Farms, the ceremony was very simple. The bride was attended by her two sisters, Miss Emily H. Bedford and Miss Grace M. Bedford. The Rev. C. B. Strayer, of the Greens Farms Congregational church, officiated.

There was no best man, the one selected for that office, Lieut. A. S. Dehli, of the Norwegian navy, having been unable to come to this country.

Mr. Schiott, whose energy and skill won him a promotion as secretary of the Blue Ribbon company less than five months after he went to work, will live with his bride at No. 137 Park place, in a handsome home given them by Mr. Bedford.

Superstition Rife.

"Magianism, rosicrucianism, gnosticism, occultism, together with Mosaic and Hermetic mysteries, are flourishing in this country and Europe. Packets, locks of hair, wands, vagaries, fakes and morbid mental states due to these are on all sides. How can mental physicians keep up with the new brain diseases? Superstition is now intensely alive, and all kinds of mind distortion, born of prehistoric and barbaric ages, when men did not know a single law of nature, are rife, even in the shadows of universities and colleges."—Prof. Larkin, of Mount Lome Observatory.

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WHEELING *1.. m. †4.05 †5.00 p.m.
WINCHESTER, †.. m.
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HAGER TOWN, †10.05 ... $9.15 a.m. BOYD and WAY... nts. $1.15 †5.00, †5.35, $10.1 †11.30 m. GAITHERSBURG and ... ints. *8.15 a.m., †12.50, 5.15, *8.55, *8.50, $7.35 $10.15, †11.30 p.m. WASHINGTON JUNCTION ... ay points. *8.55 8.8 a.m., $1.15, *5.00, *5.35 ... m.

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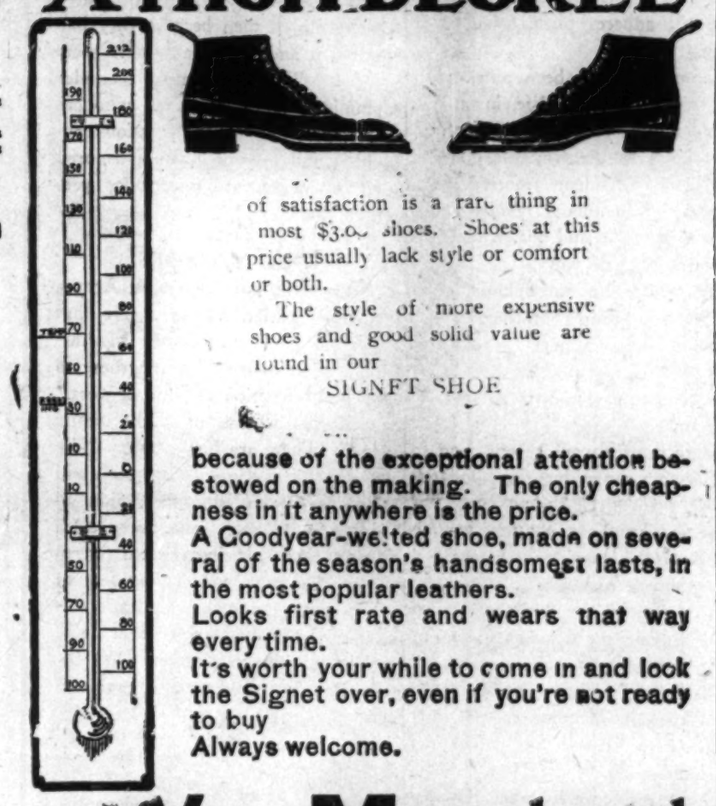

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THE BEE

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BRAVE SOLDIERS.

Elsewhere in The Bee will be read with interest the records of the colored soldiers who have been dismissed from the Army in disgrace. Mr. Roosevelt is a combination of the executive, legislative and judicial power of this government. He exercised the three when he dismissed from the army the three companies of colored soldiers. His attempt to please the South has failed and he has successfully offended the North. The Bee would suggest that he run for a third term and see how dearly he is loved by the colored citizens of the United States. He should run by all means and test his popularity in this country.

Jefferson Davis is more honored today than Theodore Roosevelt. Benedict Arnold would have a monument erected to his memory sooner than Theodore Roosevelt. We have no tears to shed because we predicted its coming. We are not disappointed because we "told you so." The American colored citizen is proud of his soldiers and whatever the opinion of Theodore Roosevelt is of them amounts to but little. When he was going up San Juan Hill these brave *men* saved his life. It was at this battle the negro soldier distinguished himself and demonstrated his superior ability to that of Theodore Roosevelt. Why would he not dismiss them in disgrace? Why would he not say to the American people that these are cowardly negroes who had to be dismissed in disgrace. These are the cowards who deserved the honor of saving the day at San Juan Hill, but they must be dismissed in disgrace. Theodore Roosevelt has never forgotten. He never forgets. He is too small to forget. He remembers small things and never forgets the day of an unjust retribution.

The colored citizen should not lose hope. They have friends among all classes and the day is not far distant when a just God will permit Ethiopia to stretch forth her hand again. In the next war the negro troops will be needed again. They endeavored to do without them in war of the rebellion but necessity that knows no apology demanded that they be recruited. Mr. Roosevelt is President, but like Othello's occupation, it will soon be gone. He will have no one to mourn for him, not even the South for whom he is doing so much. History will record his deeds and they will read like Don Quixote and Sancha Panza. The colored American has no cause to despair. He should not weep, because justice reigns supreme.

The Constitution of the United States has been violated and Congress must act or go out of business.

THANKSGIVING.

Over the signature of the President and the Secretary of State, we are told that we must observe the twenty-ninth day of November in praising God. All who are living will be thankful for that if nothing more.

The President has made it possible for some to be thankful that they have never had the courage to serve their country on the field of battle, and receive from the hands of the executive head an unmerited rebuke.

Some are thankful to see just what the President meant by his "open-door" statement.

Some are thankful for the privilege of knowing that they have never pinned their faith to statements made by persons or officials who are desirous of obtaining and holding positions.

We are thankful that there never was before a President who, with all his faults, could find it possible to turn down the brave black soldiers.

We are also thankful to know that the action of the President did not receive the endorsement of the people as a whole.

W bless God in this the hour of peace and feel that if a crisis were to come upon this government under the present administration, the President has opened the eyes of many citizens, whose places could not be easily filled.

Of all the people of this government, none have a better right to be thankful than the President for his preservation at San Juan Hill, and that through the instrumentality of some firm, true-hearted black soldiers.

O, yes, we are thankful that the wheels of the gods are grinding.

Many of us should be thankful that we are not in any battalion, for if we were, we might be dismissed for expressing sympathy for the men in companies C and D of the twenty-fifth infantry.

Let us all be thankful because in addition to what God has done, our Chief Executive has done so much.

Do you know that the door that works on pivots cannot be shut, it revolves. Of course it cannot be "shut" in one's face. See?

What would have been the result and how many majority would the Republicans have had, had the negro battalion been dismissed four days prior to election day? Echo answers what and how.

DR. W. E. CHANCELLOR.

We have been handed a document by the colored citizens' committee, purporting to be a magazine article written by Dr. W. E. Chancellor, superintendent of the public schools of this city, on the negro question. We have read the document and fully understand at the time at the time why the views of Dr. Chancellor were so expressed. We see nothing so offensive in the document and neither do we believe that Dr. Chancellor holds such views now. It is quite evident that he doesn't because he has on more than one occasion expressed a high regard and appreciation for the colored people. Dr. Chancellor believes in the higher education of the colored race and we have heard colored men express similar views of their own people as Dr. Chancellor expressed years ago. Dr. Chancellor doesn't class all colored men alike any more than he classes all white people and other dark races. He discusses the race question from an ethological standpoint, with no bitter or partial feeling. Whatever may be said of the superintendent of the public schools, we must admit that he has endeavored to organize the system in such a manner that will command the admiration of the people in this city. In his organization of the school system he has shown more consideration to the whites than he has to the colored, which is an evidence of his fairness to all classes. Admitting that Dr. Chancellor is guilty of what is charged against him, The Bee would rather trust 5000 Chancellors than one Roosevelt. The Bee would suggest to the colored people in this city not to follow the whims of these irresponsible agitators. The citizens of Washington have lost almost everything by following people who are looking for cheap notoriety. Our schools will succeed and when Dr. Chancellor has shaped them as he desires we shall have a fine school system.

ROOSEVELTISM

Is there anything in the Republican party for colored citizens under the Roosevel regime? Has not every act of the administration been against the colored citizen? The Bee is glad to see the colored citizen begin to learn some sense. The last election showed a great deal of indifference among the colored voters. In the State of Kansas this month seventy per cent. of the colored citizens voted the Democratic ticket. There was not enough eloquence among the colored and white campaigners to hold the colored vote. There is one thing certain: Rooseveltism is killing the Republican party. The President will no doubt show his good sense not to run again for President, and if he displays any judgment at all he will not attempt to dictate the nomination, because the colored Republicans throughout the country will not support any man named by him. The Bee has never been disappointed in the President. His policies and principles are Republican or Democratic. They are not even American. The Bee feels satisfied that the colored votes is thoroughly convinced that the President's "door of hope" was nothing more than sham. So far as this administration is concerned, there is nothing in it for the colored man. It is an aphorism too true "from nothing nothing comes." The sooner this administration goes out of existence the beter it will be for the country.

THE OPEN DOOR.

It is quite evident that the President still adheres to his open door policy.

Those who have been putting all their confidence and life in a few uttered words, failed to examine and ascertain as to the way the door to which the President referred, was to open. Some doors revolve on a pivot, some go in and out, while others open only one way.

The "door," in our opinion, open to the dark-skinned brother, works on pivots, and the "hope" is found in the brother's alertness in not being caught between the door facing and the door.

There must always be one man to do a certain something first, and the President advanced the policy of the "open door" and was the first man to show how the door could be worked in crushing a number.

The action of the President is just before leaving for Panama is similar to the Atlanta riot.

As the real culprit could not be found, the lives of innocent men were sacrificed to satisfy the demand of the rioters.

As the real culprits were not discovered the honor of many brave men was sacrificed to satisfy the demands of the President.

NEGRO LEADERSHIP.

Of all the shams that are now in existence it is negro leadership. What is it anyway? Negro leadership under the present administration is nothing more than a few colored men holding subordinate position and white men bossing them. There may be one exception. There may be a few of them imagine that they are lawyers. They dare not go to the Chief Executive and ask him for anything that will aid the colored citizen, and neither will one of them protest against the recent childish order of the President. Will one of these so-called negro leaders go to the White House and tell the President that the country is condemning him for his schoolboy orders? The Bee doesn't know of a colored man of any prominence. O, for a Douglass now! O, for a Langston, Delany, Garnett or a Wear! The colored leader sleeps. He no longer speaks for his people and neither will any of them of today compare with former leadership. The Bee advises a division of the colored vote, and at once.

DEFIED THE COURT.

Bad leadership even in church is as dangerous as it is in politics. We have heard many ridiculous things and we have seen dangerous and fierce fights, but we have never known people to purposely defy the courts of justice in a civilized community. In the South we are liable to see anything and to hear anything but at the Capital of the nation a man must be crazy or out of his head when he openly defies the court. At Shiloh Baptist Church last Sunday morning the Rev. James S. White declared himself pastor of Shiloh in violation of the order of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and said that the laws governing the Baptist Church are above the court. This accounts for so many people getting into trouble. It is bad leadership and bad advice from ignorant men. Not only did the Rev. White defy the order of the court but he threatened to arrest any man who refused to obey him and give him eleven months and twenty-nine days. It must be said to the credit of those who represented Deacon Cook, they advised a strict adherence to the order of the court. Right is bound to prevail.

MR. HOPEWELL H. DARNEILLE.

The retirement of Mr. Hopewell H. Darneille, assessor of the District of Columbia, is to be regretted by the people of Washington. Mr. Darneille has made a most excellent record. He has always watched and protected the interest of the people. He retires from one of the most responsible positions without a spot upon his record. He has never had any favorites while he was assessor and The Bee extends to him its thanks for his kindness and liberality and fairness toward the colored employes in his office. He has promoted many colored men because they had merited it and not because they were colored. This department is under Commissioner H. L. West, who has on more than several occasions appointed and promoted young colored men whenever an opportunity presented itself.

IDLE NEGROES.

Now comes one George A. Armes, sometimes called Major. He has suggested to Commissioner Macfarland a plan to put "idle negroes" to work. In addition to "idle negroes," what will become of "idle white men?" There are just as many "idle white men" as there are negroes, and The Bee makes this suggestion to George A. Armes, sometimes called Major, that he being on the retired list of the army and having lots of leisure time, he make application to Commissioner Macfarland that he be appointed recruiting officer. We believe that he would make a good officer.

MRS. LAWSON.

From the Tuskegee Student.

Beginning November 5 and continuing for one or two weeks, Bishop J. W. Alstork of the A. M. E. Zion Church, of Montgomery, Ala., and Mrs. Rosetta Lawson, of Washington, D. C., are to speak to the colored people of Macon County upon subjects bearing upon their moral life, and supplementing the extension work being carried on by Tuskegee Institute teachers. Mrs. Lawson in a temperance lecturer of wide fame, having been sent to the international meetings of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union several times. In Europe she has spoken before a number of notable audiences and in this country is well known as a temperance lecturer of influence and power. Bishop Alstork is well known to the people of this section and will need no introduction to his audiences. We are very anxious that the ministers and teachers co-operate as heartily as possible with these good friends in the work which they have come into this community to prosecute.

TO THE BEE.

From the St. Luke Herald.

Hon. George B. Cortelyou, chairman of the National Republican Committee, is going to resign. "Now, will you be good?"

We will try to be good, but cannot pledge ourselves, for we know not the hour when something may happen to disturb our tranquility.

LACK OF COURAGE.

From the Star.

No one seems to have the courage to say even that the negro is entitled to fair-play.

President Roosevelt made some pertinent remarks soon after he came into office, but no matter how outrageous the treatment of the negro, not one word can be forced from him, and of course his silence means that no other official in high life would speak a word. Indeed these are crucial times for the negro, but we can make things a great deal better for ourselves by watching closely the trend of affairs and taking advantage of every change.

The negro is rapidly getting away from his dependent state and is beginning to stand out in the open light of his manhood and gradually he is growing more self-reliant, self-supporting, and self-producing, and his courage is growing apace with his other acquirements and after a while he will demand a change—and it will come.

SAVANNAH AT THE STATE COLORED FAIR.

From the Savannah Tribune.

The State Colored Fair will open at Macon on Monday, November 12, and continue until Monday, November 19. Savannah has a peculiar interest in it because the idea and organization were formed here, and for that reason the proper showing should be made not alone in attendance, but in the number of exhibits.

COLORED SOLDIERS BRAVE

NUMBERS OF THOSE DISCHARGED HAVE SPLENDID RECORDS

Some Have Medals of Honor and Others Certificates of Merit for Gallant Conduct.

Since the discharge of Companies B, C, and D, of the Twenty-fifth (colored) Infantry by President Roosevelt, friends of the colored soldiers have looked up their army records.

The records show that a number of the colored men have been given either medals of honor or certificates of merit for conspicuous gallantry. The following cases of colored soldiers being rewarded for bravery are from the official records:

Thompkins, William H., sergeant, Company H, Twenty-fifth Infantry—For distinguished gallantry at Tayabacoa, Cuba, where, after a force had succeeded in landing and had been compelled to withdraw to the boats, leaving a number of killed and wounded ashore, he voluntarily went ashore in the face of the enemy and aided in the rescue of his wounded comrades, who otherwise would have fallen into the hands of the enemy. This after several previous attempts had been frustrated, June 30, while serving as private, Troop G, Tenth Cavalry.

Gray, Conny, private, Company H, Twenty-fifth Infantry—For special gallantry displayed by him at El Caney, Cuba, July 1, 1898, in fearlessly exposing himself under a heavy fire, applying a first-aid bandage and carrying his wounded captain a considerable distance to shelter, and then rejoining his company, participating in the action to its close, while serving as a private, Company D, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Parker, Jesse E., private, first class, Hospital Corps—For brave and faithful conduct in assisting a wounded officer to a place of safety while exposed to severe fire, Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898; while serving as artificer, Company D, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Williams, Squire, corporal, retired—For gallantry in action May 11, 1899, while escorting Paymaster Wham and party; being attacked by robbers, though shot through the leg, he continued to fire; while serving as private, Company K, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Stevens, Jacob W., first sergeant, Co. K., Twenty-fourth Infantry—For coolness and good judgment in engagement at Santa Ana; P. I., October 6, 1899; while serving at first sergeant, Company K, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

White, Joseph, retired—For distinguished conduct in rescuing a comrade from drowning in the Rio Grande de Pampanga, at Cabanatuan, P. I., November 8, 1899, while serving as musician, Company B, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Others who received certificates of bravery are:

Sergt. Peter McCown, Tenth Cavalry; Sergt. Peter Jackson, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Color Sergt. Adam Houston, Tenth Cavalry; Wagoner T. H. Herbert, Tenth Cavalry; Sergt. Oscar G. Oden, Tenth Cavalry; Post Commissary Sergt. William Payne, Tenth Cavalry; Sergt. George W. Pumphrey, Ninth Cavalry; Q. M. Sergt. James Satchel, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Trumpeter Lucius Smith, Tenth Cavalry; Sergt. Willilam Richards, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Corp. James Eliott, Tenth Cavalry; Corp. Scott Crosby,

SHED TEARS WHEN DISARMED

Negro Troops Long in the Service Show Regret at Dismissal.

Special to the Washington Post.

El Reno, Okla., Nov. 12.—Charles Dade, an old negro soldier of Company D, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, as he turned in his rifle at Fort Reno last night, after the general order to disgraced companies of negro soldiers, had been made by Major Charles W. Penrose, said:

"All right, sir, all right, sir, Lieutenant Higgins, here it is."

Dade handled the rifle caressingly as he passed it over to the officer. He turned his face to hide the tears which were falling from his eyes upon the shining barrel of the gun.

"I just can't help it," he muttered apologetically to a comrade as he turned away. "I've been in the service twenty-two years, and it's hard to give up a gun that's almost like my own kinfolks."

It is a painful sight to see the old negroes, many of whom have seen in the service more than twenty years, being disarmed. Dozens shed tears as they watched their arms being packed in the gun cases and sealed.

The disarmed troops will have battalion drill without arms at the fort tomorrow morning. Their discharge without honor will occur in another day or two. The official order is expected tomorrow.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE COLORED SOLDIERS

From the Cleveland (O.) Plain-Dealer.

The President has acted with his characteristic precipitateness in discharging off-hand and without honor, on his own authority and without pretense of trial or conviction, an entire battalion of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, a colored regiment with an admirable record for discipline and which has done as much and as hard fighting, for forty years and in two hemispheres, as any regiment in the service. The men are not qualified for holding hereafter any military or civil position in the Government service. This would be a severe penalty to be inflicted upon any prisoner, civil or military, after that trial to which all offenders are entitled; yet it has been visited upon a whole battalion of soldiers for the offense of a mere handful, and with no pretense of a trial for any.

It is admitted that a handful of those soldiers, acting under no real provocation, started a deadly riot at Brownsville, Texas, and that when the matter was investigated every man in the garrison refused to reveal the guilty ones or to throw any light on the subject. There was apparently a "conspiracy of silence" to protect the culprits. Doubtless the offense was grave and deserving of severe punishment; yet men, many of them old in the service, are punished and disgraced for a crime in which they admitedly had no hand and to a great extent no knowledge, except mere hearsay. Even if they did refuse to tell what they knew they were within their rights, since the inspector who made the investigation could have assumed no judical functions, and to be in contempt of him would have been impossible. The President's action was unprecedented and the penalty too severe, unless all the men had been actors in the riot or accomplices before the fact. Moreover, the penalty should have been imposed by "due process of law," and there was no trial and no legal investigation to serve as a basis of a civil indictment or, probably, of charges that would hold before a court-martial, in spite of the wide latitude to the latter tribunal. Guilty knowledge on the part of all ahnds would have to be proved, while in the present case it has been merely assumed.

In the meantime no action has been or is likely to be taken against the officers, who have invariably been held responsible in the past for such exhibitions of lax discipline. When a mob of white soldiers from Fort Walla Walla stormed a jail a few years ago and lynched a prisoner charged with murdering a soldier, the entire garrison was not dishonorably discharged, but the War Department put the responsiblity where it obviously belonged and has always belonged, before and since, until this latest affair, upon the post commander and others charged with enforcing discipline, not once in a while, but for every minute. In the Walla Walla case it was the post commander who was made to suffer, not for the crime of the soldiers, but for his own remissness in allowing them to get so hopelessly out of hand. At Fort Brown, where was the officer of the guard or the officer of the day? Unless there is some pretense of calling to account the officers who have never before escaped responsibility, discipline in the army will become a sham, and the "square deal" something like a byword.

Rev. J. T. Clark, pastor of Mt. Horeb Baptist Church, left the city on Tuesday for North Carolina, where he is building a church. He will be joined by Rev. George W. Lee tomorrow.

RECEIPT FOR SALE OF NEGRO SLAVES.

From the Sunday News, Charlotte, S. C.

Another word, which may be of interest in this connection, although the story has, of course, been told. When the President visited his mother's home in Georgia recently an interesting presentation was made to him consisting of two receipted bills, acknowledging the sale, by his maternal grandmother, of four negro slaves, whom she sold in order that she might obtain money *to purchase the trousseau for the wedding of her daughter to to Mr. Roosvelt, father of the President.*

One of the bills reads as follows:

"Received, December 27, 1848, from Mr. John F. Martin, $800; said sum being in full payment for one negro woman named Bess, and her child, John.

(Signed) "Martha Bulloch."

A DIFFICULTY.

From the Afro-American Presbyterian.

It is difficult to say which is the worst enemy of the negro race, the bad negro or the Associated Press—perhaps the latter, because it gets about more.

Read The Bee.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers for The Bee are notified that no collector will be sent to them for subscriptions and they will either call and pay or send a check or postal money order. The management will not annoy subscribers with collectors.

Address, B. L. C. Subscription Department of The Washington Bee, 1009 Eye street, N. W.

Miss Anna Tubman was the guest of Mrs. Etta Gardner during her visit to Philadelphia.

Miss H. L. C. Cupid, of 2146 Webster street, Philadelphia, entertained a number of friends at dinner in honor of Miss A. Turban of this city. Present were: Misses H. Turban, Mr. E. Pollard, Fes- Messrs. J. C. Cupid and R. E. Pollard.

Mr. Robert L. Bokurburr of Hampton's 1906 senior class, has entered the law department of Howard University.

Mr. Edinboro Archer, Jr., spent a few days with his parents in Richmond, Va.

Rev. E. D. Groungold, pastor of Mt. Pisgah Baptist Church, Asbury Park, arrived in Washington a few days ago.

Mr. A. J. Lamar made a visit to Richmond, Va., last week.

Miss Violet McGee of Charlotte, N. C., who spent some time here with friends, has begun her work at Immanuel College in N. C.

Mrs. Harriet Hayes, of Richmond, Va., has come here to reside permanently with her son, Lawyer J. H. Hayes and his family.

Mrs. Cecilia C. Smith left the city to visit friends in Charlotte, N. C.

Miss Eva Roberts arrived in the city from Asbury Park last week.

Mr. Henry Baily, his wife and their two children, all of whom have spent the summer here with relatives, have returned to their home in Fairmont, W. Va.

Mr. H. P. Cheatham, Jr., is attending Shaw University.

Mr. Alexander Marshall, of this city, spent a few days in Philadelphia, and was the guest of Mr. C. J. Perry, editor of the Tribune.

Mr. E. E. Cooper spent some days in Hampton, Va., on business, aand also visited Newport News, as the guest of his sister.

Mr. Raymond Murray, of Alexandria, Va., worshipped with the congregation of Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church and assisted the choir with his cornet. Mr. W. C. Chase, Jr., is the cornetist of the choir. Mr. Murray plays well.

Mr. W. H. Clifford, one of our business men, was in Cleveland, Ohio, last week.

Mr. Charles Love visited his home, Asheville, N. C., and remained during election week.

Mrs. Nellie Nolen has gone to visit her father in Russellville, Ala. She will also visit other points in the South.

Miss Annabel Bronson, of Pittsburg, Pa., is in the city, visiting her aunt, Miss Thomas, at 2117 Washington Place N. W., where she will be pleased to see her many friends.

The Waiters and Ex-Waiters' Mutual Relief Association will attend the Vermont Avenue Baptist Church fair in a body Monday night at 8.30 o'clock. Mr. A. D. Watson is president, and Mr. J. R. F. Brown is corresponding secretary.

Attorney James A. Cobb left the city for New York Monday on professional business.

The Register of the Treasury, Mr. Vernon, has returned to the city after an absence of several weeks.

Dr. T. Roger Watts is lying at his residence dangerously ill.

Prince Hal Chapter of the Eastern Star is preparing for its annual reception, to be held the latter part of the month.

Young Gertrude Snowden is dangerously ill at her residence.

The late "grand rally" of the Union Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church, Twenty-third and L Streets northwest, embracing about two months, netted over eleven hundred dollars.

DEFERRED LOCALS.

THE OLD MAIDS' CONVENTION

A large and appreciative audience greeted the comedy "The Old Maids' Convention," at Grand Army Hall last Friday evening a week, under the auspices of the Woman's Society of St. Luke's Church. The performance was very "catchy" and mirthful, and was highly enjoyed by the audience. The old maids were the Misses Erseline Brooks, Helen Moore, Josie Western, Ethel Davis, and Mesdames Pettiford, A. M. Johnson, Rosa Carter, Jennie Moore, Jerry Bethel, Rachel Dixon, Grace Thomas, Charles Thomas, Myrtle Childs, Anna Cole, Narcissa Fossitt, Lucy Shepherd, Bessie Blakie, Katie Harris, B. F. Davis and Jones.

On the 29th ultimo Justice R. H. Terrell addressed the Men's Club of St. Luke's Parish at the Parish Hall, in 15th street northwest. His subject was "Racial Unity," and was listened to with marked attention by the members of the club and the large number of men and women present.

Dr. C. Sumner Wormley, our baritone, known as "Burley No. 2," sang for the club, and was repeatedly applauded, and kindly responded to the encores. Miss Florie Tolbert performed upon the piano and also responded to encores. Miss Lulu Howe, the organist of St. Luke's Church, presided at the piano during the evening. The musical portion of the exercises was under the direction of Mr. A. K. Broidie, chorister of the club. After the adjournment of the meeting light refreshments were served by the steward, Mr. Henry Dixon.

BETHEL LITERARY AND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

On Tuesday evening Dr. Wilbur P. Thirkield delivered an address before Bethel Literary and Historical Association on the "Higher Education of the Negro America." He said in part:

"Education means a full, well-rounded manhood. It means the development of that which is the opportunity for the development of those powers which God has given for the higher sphere of man. By negation, it does not mean the half-story education, the mere training of the hand—that is not enough; it must go higher, it must reach the great moral and spiritual forces within, ture.

"One other element is required in the full development of man, and that is courage. And by courage I do not mean the wild daring of the conscienceless being, but intelligent courage; the courage which teaches the presence of danger and in the face of it clings to duty. I mean that courage which was shown by the 25th U. S. infantry in its charge of Santiago, Cuba, on the 2nd of July, 1898. In this charge says, Capt. Padget of the British Army, those troops displayed the highest courage, the most sublime demeanor in charging ever seen in the annals of war. This is the kind of courage which must dominate the nature of man and lead him, not only in forming his habits, not only in shaping a character for the life that now is, but in building for a destiny; a destiny with God.

"And there is yet another element which should enter into the full education of man. No man can be fully educated without having a true conception of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man. He may achieve success in the things which appertain to the cold, intellectual realm, but he can never attain unto the full stature of a man according to the plan of God. Without this great and abiding power, no man becomes full grown, no man enters into that destiny which is his due and without which life is lost in the warp and woof of mystery and death."

Dr. Wm. E. Chancellor, superintendent of the public schools of the District of Columbia, was upon the platform and opened the discussion of the paper read by Dr. Thirkield. He endorsed what was said by Dr. Thirkield and congratulated the audience upon its fortune and his own upon having such a great scholar speak to them and him on a subject which gave such opportunity for the expression of truth. The invocation was pronounced by Dr. Scott, Miss Marie A. D. Madre presided, and music was rendered by the choir of Normal School No. 2, Prof. John T. Leighton directing. The meeting was one of the best in the history of the organization.

ASKS NO FAVORS OF VERNON.

Register J. W. Lyons is a frequent visitor at the Treasury Department. He called on Chief Clerk Ludlow and urged the promotion of Thomas L. H. Clark in the Register's office.

Colored Troops Defended

Rev. W. Bishop Johnson Says Mr. Roosevelt Will be Made to Regret the Indignity Placed upon Battalion of Twenty-fifth Infantry—Negro Students Shout Their Approval.

For his action in discharging without honor three companies of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, because of the trouble at Brownsville, Texas, recently, President Roosevelt was severely criticised by Rev. W. Bishop Johnson, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, colored, last Tuesday night. The church, in Third street northwest, was crowded, and the audience was thoroughly in sympathy with the speaker, who was applauded frequently.

At the conclusion of the address there were prolonged cheers, and cries of adopted Major Armes' plan.

"More, more." A party of Howard University students gave a college yell.

The preacher began by reviewing the record of the Twenty-fifth, to the members of which he paid a high tribute for their bravery and devotion to the United States on the field of battle and in times of peace. He characterized the order of the President in dismissing the soldiers from further service, military or civil, as unprecedented.

Puts Premium on Traitor.

"The order," the speaker said, "puts a premium on the traitor."

The speaker admitted that the guilty should be punished, but held that the innocent should not have been made to suffer for the acts of a few who were guilty of riotous conduct. He said the investigation of the acts of alleged lawlessness had been placed in the hands of officers "some of whom should be made to tell what the men who created the disorder were doing outside the army post, and how they secured the firearms which they carried."

Johnson then turned his attention to the War Department, which, he said, is to blame for having put these men in the enemy's country. He claimed that the colored soldiers were sent to the Southern post, under the direct command of an officer of Southern extraction for "a purpose—that of getting them out of the army."

Method In Its Madness

"There was method in the madness of the War Department in sending these men to Brownsville," the speaker declared.

Reverting to President Roosevelt, Johnson said the action of the Chief Executive in attempting to make the men betray their comrades was a confession of weakness. The Secret Service, he said should have been employed to ferret out the guilty parties, who should have been summarily dealt with.

"If President Roosevelt had the power to dismiss, he had not the power to punish these men," declared the speaker. "To vest him with both prerogatives would make him a czar. He is not an absolute monarch, but is answerable to the people, according to the Constitution, in the courts. And the people may answer him in many ways, as they did in New York a few days ago. Had the order dismissing the Twenty-fifth been isued a few days earlier the result of the election in New York State would have been vastly different. Unless things alter considerably there is going to be a big change, politically, in this country, and a new party, greater than any yet known, will rise up."

"South Couldn't; North Wouldn't."

In concluding his address, Johnson referred to the famous Booker Washington dinner episode. He censured the President for extending the invitation to the colored educator. It was a thing, he said, that "the South couldn't stand for and the North wouldn't."

"Booker Washington is one of the greatest educators, and at the same time one of the poorest politcians, I have ever known," declared Johnson, after he had delivered his address.

WRITIN' VERSES.

(Written for The Bee.)

Talk erbout yer hard times an yer knocks an kicks an curses,
But yer don't know nothin' bout it till yer start ter rite'in verses.
If yer crave fer shabby clothes an' soleless hoes an' empty purses,
Jes' let other work alone an' jes take ter rite'in verses.
Talk erbout yer watsin' paper, breakin' pens, an' spilin' pads,
Talk erbout yer rite'in novels an' yer fashions an' yer fads,
If yer crave fer lots of trouble an' fer out-an'-out reverses,
Jes yer git yer pen an' paper an' jes take ter rite'in verses.
If yer want ter make yer livin' with the paper an' the pen,
Hie yer off an' write the hist'ry of some few great, noble men;
Then, perchance, you'll make some money fer ter fill yer empty purses,
An' perhaps ther folks 'll bless yer 'cause yer did'ent rite em verses.
Rite some live compositions, rite some others, ah! so sad;
Send 'em ter the man that prints 'em if yer want ter make 'im mad;
Yes' don't send no money with 'em an' he'll fill the air with curses,
When yer rite jes ask the ash barrel what's become of all yer verses.

J. Conway Jackson.

A MOST EXCITABLE SUNDAY.

The rain last Sunday did not prevent the opposers to Rev. J. Anderson Taylor from causing a disturbance. There were a goodly number present Sunday morning, and as usual "Rev." James L. White, who declared that he had been elected pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church, against the protest of the deacons and trustees and in defiance of the order of the Court, took possession of the pulpit and declared that the Court did not run Shiloh Baptist Church—that the church was above the Court, and the army and navy would protect him. He then turned to the lawyers and said that they were extorting money from the people and keeping them in hot water. He further said that he had been elected by the people to act as pastor of the church until his successor had been elected, and that he proposed to remain at his church and see that the election of a pastor took place. "I shall permit Lawyer Jones to be here, although he is not a member of this church now." He next proceeded to read out about four hundred members and installed the old trustees, who had been repudiated by the Court against whom a restraining order was pending. He next called upon a brother in the rear of the church to offier prayer, and at the conclusion of his prayer another brother near the pulpit arose and offered another prayer. After he concluded Trustee Jesse Foster arose and began a prayer, and all at once a sister in front of him arose and began to shout and swoon in such a manner that made the occasion ridiculous. This did not seem to deter Brother Foster in the least. The opposition soon found out that the shouts of the siter had no effect on Brother Foster's prayer, so "Rev." White leaned over the pulpit and told him to cut his prayer short. Brother Foster turned to the self-appointed pastor and looked at him with new grace, and in a flash he turned the congregation and resumed his prayer, to the displeasure of "Rev." White, who truned to the leader of the choir and told him to sing. This put a quietus on Brother Foster's prayer. Trustee Jones arose to take up a collection. He and Deacon Cook were about to start when at least six of the opposition, who undoubtedly came to the church to make a disturbance, began to go to each each other as if they were having a lovefeast, while a dozen or more filed in front of the altar, thus preventing anything to be done. "Rev." White in the meantime demanded that the regularly elected trustees and deacons be seated, and if they did not seat themselves he would see that they got eleven months and twenty-nine days for disturbing religious worship. Because of the disorderly scene at the church on Sunday morning, the trustees decided to close the church Sunday afternoon and evening, and Monday morning Attorneys Ralston, Jones and Chase, representing a majority of the membership, applied to Chief Justice Clabaugh for an injunction forbidding Rev. James L. White to act as pastor or assistant pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church. He is also restrained from interfering with any of the services of the church.

The injunction was granted by the chief justice on the petition of Rev. J. Anderson Taylor's faction of the congregation, setting up in detail the trouble at the Sunday morning service. The petition was supported by several affidavits. The leaders of the anti-Taylor faction are required to show cause why they should not be adjudged in contempt of court for their alleged part in the disturbance Sunday.

Those cited to appear in the contempt proceedings are James G. Samble, William J. Lenier, Charles P. Roy, Washington Grady, James A. Payne, Thaddeus Field, Peter D. Morris, James E. Moss, Minor Williams, Arthur E. Brown, Ernest Payne, Samuel Hunter, James Mossey, Walker Campbell, John A. Miles, Jacob Lucas, Alfred Coleman, Alfred Gilmore, Charles Ritchie, and James L. White.

A WELL-MANAGED ADVANCE SALE.

The management of the Coleridge-Taylor Choral Society deserve the thanks of the public for the satisfactory manner in which the guarantors' sale of tickets was managed. Every subscriber secured a good seat, leaving still available plenty of good reserved seats at 75 cents, $1.00 and $1.50, which went on sale Monday the 12th. The improvement over former occasions is due to the fact that too many guarantors' tickets were issued, while this year only a number sufficient to insure the advance expenses were sold. Now that the public sale is on, tickets will go rapidly and those desiring to attend the great Choral Festval, November 21 and 22, should go to the Amusement Ticket Bureau, 1219 F St., and secure seats at once.

The Symphony Orchestra from Philadelphia, which will assist at the Coleridge-Taylor Festival, includes some of the finest symphony men in the country. All should hear them under Mr Coleridge-Talor's leadership, November 21, in the "Quadroon Girl and the Atonement," and November 22 in "Hiawatha."

Mr. S. Coleridge-Taylor, who will conduct here on the 21st and 22nd, also has engagements for recitals at New York, November 16; Chicago, December 3 and 4 Philadelphia, December 6; Baltimore, December 10, and Boston at a date yet to be fixed. He appears under Wolfsohn's management, and will be assisted in the East by Harry T. Burleigh, Felix Weir aand Miss Lola Johnson. Cook will be the soprano and a local son, while in Chicago Mrs. Will Marion violinist will assist.

A reopening of the Lyceum of the Second Baptist Church will occur on next Sunday afternoon, at 3.30, with the following program: The Litany of Atlanta (DuBois), Prof. J. H. Paynter. A Symposium—"The Disbandment of the 25th Infantry—Its Legality," Attorney, Fountain Peyton. "Its Hardship and Injustice," Attorney T. L. Jones. "Its Political Effect and the 'Square Deal'," Mr. J. T. C. Newsom. Instrumental musical selections by Mrs. Haight, Mrs. Clinkscales, Miss A. Blondel Newsom. Public is invited. Silver offering at the door.

IMMIGRATION.

From the Pythian Advance.

Immigration portends no greater ills to the negro than to the white man. If these foreigners envelop the land and dispose of the negro laborer, the strife will be carried on against the white man, whose only salvation will be to feed the negro to fight the foreigner. If the white man has a burden now, it will soon be doubled.

S. Coleridge Taylor

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SOLOISTS:

Mrs. Kathryne Skeene-Mitchell of Cleveland, Soprano.
Mr. Harry T. Burleigh, of New York, Baritone.
Mr. Geo. I. Holt, of Des Moines, Ia., Tenor.

The Atonement and The Quadroon Girl.....November 21.
Hiawatha .....November 22.
Admission 75c., $1.00 and $1.50.
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OLD BOOK IS VALUABLE

SACRED BURMESE WORK TAKEN FROM EASTERN TEMPLE.

Given to Minnesota Man by English Army Officer—Said to Be Over 6,000 Years Old and Worth Small Fortune.

Fergus Falls, Minn.—In the possession of E. J. Oxley, of this city, is a Burmese book of exceeding value. It is about 18 inches in length, and the leaves are 2½ inches in width and much thicker than ordinary paper. Fastened together they make a volume about five inches thick. The leaves are sections of palm leaf, paper being unknown until centuries after this particlar book was made, and the characters are delicately cut into the leaves, so that there is no such thing as fading.

The book was given Mr. Oxley by Sergt. Fred Stokes, of the English army, who took it from a Burmese temple in the English-Burman war of 26 years ago. Mr. Oxley, who is himself an Englishman, had occasion to visit his native land, and Sergt. Stokes made him a present of the book as he was returning to America.

The sergeant had taken a small Burmese god from the same temple, and the temple and village were then burned by the soldiers. Neither he nor Mr. Oxley regarded the book as anything more than ordinary curiosity at the time the present was made.

The first intimation that Mr. Oxley had as to its real value was given him by a Burmese lecturer to whom he showed it a few months ago. The man, on seeing it, bluntly told the owner that he never came by any such book as that honestly; that it could not be held as private property in Burmah, and that it was kept sacred and never handled except by the higher orders of the priesthood. He stated that it had taken at least one man a lifetime to carve the curious characters, and that the book was at least 6,000 years old. He offered Mr. Oxley $200 for it, but he had already told him too much about it and the offer was promptly declined. He then offered $40, and this offer was also declined.

The lecturer, before leaving town, told some friends that the book would sell for several thousand dollars if it were offered to the right person. Local ministers and others have had some of the leaves photographed and are sending them to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington and to eastern scholars with a view of having them translated.

The lecturer, who wished to purchase the book, stated that it was the only one of its kind in America, and probably the only copy of that particular section of what may be termed the Burmese Scriptures, in existence.

ENTERPRISE OF AN UNCLE.

He Accomplished an Elopement for His Shy Nephew.

Geneva.—An amusing abduction occurred recently at Huningue, on the Swiss-German frontier, near Bale, where a wealthy retired merchant named Felix was arrested on a charge of carrying off a girl, but was liberated as soon as the facts of the case became known to the police.

It appears that the old man's nephew, a shy young man of 23 years, fell in love with a girl on a visit to Neuchatel, and his sentiments were reciprocated by the girl. The girl's parents, however, refused to allow their daughter to marry on the ground that she was too young.

When the lovesick young man told his troubles to his uncle, the old man upbraided him for his lack of enterprise and promised to bring the girl to Huningue within 48 hours. Hiring a powerful motor car, and taking a couple of men with him, Felix left for Neuchatel, abducted the girl from near her home, and returned within the allotted time. The marriage took place next day.

The girl's parents have forgiven the daughter, who was not in the plot, and everything has ended well.

Bells Stop Church Services.

Braddock, Pa.—With $5,000 worth of consecrated bells pealing and jangling right across the street, Rev. John Kershaw, pastor of the Congregationalist church, often is unable to make his flock hear his sermon and is forced to suspend services. The bells belong to the Sacred Heart Polish Catholic church, the pride of the Poles in the Monongahela valley, for they are the most costly and loudest. In accordance with the Polish customs, the bells are rung before and after each mass. The Congregationalists appealed to Burgess J. E. Little for relief, and, if he is unable to help, the Polish church will be taken into court as a nuisance.

Will Still Sell Snake Oil.

Emporia, Kan.—G. W. McGraw, who has been peddling soap and patent medicines in Emporia for the past few weeks, received word that he is one of three heirs to a $12,000,000 estate left by his uncle, Thomas McGraw, a banker, who died recently in Detroit, Mich. Mr. McGraw took the news calmly, and when asked what he expected to do when he receives his fortune, said he would continue to travel around and sell his snake oil. McGraw is 66 years old and a veteran of the civil war, having served in the One Hundred and Forty-second New York regiment.

AGED INDIAN TIRES OF LIFE.

Last of the Mohicans, 101 Years Old, Now Wants to Die.

Worcester, Mass.—Miss Frances Freelove Jackson, the only real Indian in Worcester, and the "last of the Mohicans," is 101 years old. Only the immediate friends of Miss Jackson and her niece, Mrs. Hester Brown Gardner, 6 Grand street, court, with whom Miss Jackson lives, were present at the little observance of the day which was held. Miss Jackson was disappointed that she did not die on her on hundredth birthday, and has no desire to live. Miss Jackson has a romance connected with her life. When she was 17 years old she became engaged to an Indian, one of the Mohican tribe. Her mother objected to the wedding, because she did not want her daughter to marry a man with a roving disposition like an Indian's. "You'll never have a chance to break another match for me," she said to her mother, and she kept her word.

She has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church in Colchester, Conn., for 89 years. She has many peculiarities, one of which is her positive refusal to eat anything containing lard or pork. She thinks that all swine contain devils, and that it would be directly against the Bible to eat pork in any shape, form or manner.

Miss Jackson was born in Franklin, Conn., October 5, 1805. She was the second child of a family of ten. Her father was Anson Jackson, a pure blooded Spanish Indian. Her mother was Phileno Mezo, a Mohican. They were not roving Indians, and lived peaceably in Connecticut. Her mother lived to be 101 years old. She fell five years ago, breaking her hip, and as it never was set, she has been a cripple since that time. She has good eyesight, a good constitution, and yet she welcomes the day that will bring her life to a close.

LIMBURGER IS ODORLESS.

Utopian Dream by a Wisconsin Expert and Milwaukee Laughs.

Milwaukee.—An odorless limburger cheese is the Utopian dream of Dairy and Food Commissioner J. D. Emery, who has announced that he is convinced from a long series of experiments by State Chemist Fischer that the characteristic smell is caused by dirt and filth in the milk and utensils used in its manufacture.

"I would not like to say what I thought when I read the statement of Commissionery Emery," said H. B. Stanz, one of the largest dealers in cheese in Milwaukee. "It is not policy for me to express my feelings, but I will say this, that it is not dirt that causes the smell; it is the tin foil wrappings, keeping it airtight while it ages, which gives it this virtue.

"The smell of limburger cheese is necessary to make it good. The odorless limburger cheese would be nothing but a tasteless mass of curds. In its making the cheese is soft and after being salted it is dipped in brine and whey to permit it to make its own rind. After pressing it is set away for about four weeks and it then begins to take on some of the smell characteristic of the product. It is then wrapped in paper and tin foil to keep it airtight. Being kept from the air, it ages and ripens and its thin rind permits the smell to escape."

PURPLE INK FROM CORNSTALKS

Tennessee Farmer Has Remarkable Crop Which Is a Valuable One.

Nashville, Tenn.—David Anderson, a farmer of Poelton, just over the Davidson county line, in Cheatham county, is raising a crop of corn which promises much greater money returns than ordinary field corn. The yield in ears is equal to that of any other corn, and it is a sweet, excellent table corn. But the stalks appear at first glance to be covered with purple dye, and the sap is of the same dark hue. From one stalk as much as a pint and a half can be obtained, and the fluid makes a permanent writing ink, rich purple in color. Mr. Anderson has been experimenting for ten years in the endeavor to grow corn with dark purple sap, which could be converted cheaply into a good quality of ink, and he believes he has at last succeeded. He has a half-acre patch, the result of a decade of experimenting, and is confident that the ink will be a commercial success.

Freak Fruit Is Grown.

Stanford University, Cal.—Students and faculty of Stanford university were astounded when Luther Burbank the plant wizard, exhibited an apple which was red and sweet on one side and yellow and sour on the other. Burbank was speaking on plant evolution. He said a certain difficult experiment might be achieved by infinite patience and constant work, but it would be much more difficult than making a delicious fruit both sour and sweet. Burbank offered a reward of $1,000 for an ounce of horseradish seed, saying that he had tried ten years in vain to cultivate the seed.

Skidoo Club of 23 Girls.

Pittsburg, Pa.—A "Skidoo 23" club has been organized in McKeesport, Pa., by the Misses Gordon, Sterling and Klingensmith. The club is composed of 23 women, each 23 years old. The meeting night is the 23d of each month. The membership of the club will be increased every time the list of applicants reaches 23. One purpose of the club is to say "23" to all marriage proposals during the school term, as all members are teachers.

SEPARATION IS NEAR

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH QUARRELS WITH AMERICAN WIFE.

Shorn of Part of His Hope for Millions, British Nobleman Cools Toward Duchess—Latter Father Tries to Make Peace.

London.—Disagreements between the duke and duchess of Marlborough which have been prolonged over 18 months or more, English society is convinced will result in their separation unless earnest efforts now being made by W. K. Vanderbilt, the father of the duchess, and other relatives result in a reconciliation.

Mr. Vanderbilt arrived in London Tuesday and went directly to Blenheim, where his daughter is with her children. The duke is not at Blenheim and all negotiations for a reconciliation have been conducted through Mr. Vanderbilt.

Incompatibility is the only reason assigned for the strained relations existing between the duke and his duchess. This has become more acute during the last 18 months and they have been apart for increasingly long periods.

The duke's relations with his wife's family have not been cordial for some time, chiefly due, it is said, to the disappointment to his expectations caused by the second marriage of Mr. Vanderbilt.

The duke, according to all accounts, is not blessed with a very amiable temper, and affects an intense dislike for Americans which is most trying to the duchess, who has many American friends of whom she is fond.

Nothing annoyed the duke so much as the frequently printed reports of his having received magnificent presents from his father-in-law. He never neglected an opportunity to deride these reports.

When Sunderland House was being built it was published that this was being done with money furnished by Mr. Vanderbilt as a Christmas present to the duke and duchess.

The duke, angered by the publication, gave out a sharply worded denial in which he intimated that Mr. Vanderbilt had never given either himself or the duchess anything beyond the marriage settlements.

Close friends of the duke say he is one of those men who could never be contented or consistently agreeable

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.
(British Nobleman Who May Part from American Wife.)

and that the question of money really need not trouble them at all if it were not for other sources of disagreement. Believers in the doctrine of heredity point out as proof of their theory that the duke's father and mother both displayed incompatibility in their marital relations.

The two children, the Marquis of Blandford and Lord Ivor Spencer Churchill, are, of course, a powerful deterrent to the separation of the duke and duchess. The friends of the couple sincerely hope that a reconciliation may be effected, although it is said that the family of the duchess has foreseen the ultimate result for several years.

Because of the fact that the duke and duchess have been so much before the public since their marriage the report of their disagreement and possible separation naturally spread quickly in London society.

The relatives and friends of both parties are now working to the end that if a reconciliation cannot be effected they will quietly separate without appealing to the courts.

Society, while naturally much interested, expresses no surprise at this unhappy ending of what was regarded as the greatest of international marriages.

Good Looks Necessary.

"The World and His Wife" says that the "beauty doctor" has begun to discover a demand for her services of a new kind. Female employes—such as shop girls, milliners, dressmakers, and those in other situations—try to retain as much as possible a bright look of youth, from no coquettish desire to preserve their good looks, but simply under the grim pressure of otherwise inevitable loss of employment.

Parents Often Responsible.

A hoodlum is a boy whose mother and father "have no time to fuss" about him. They "guess he is big enough to take care of himself." If a neighbor complains of his mean acts the parents think that neighbor too low down to live. The hoodlum begins his course by running wild in the street; he ends it on the gallows. But, as a general thing, his parents deserve hanging better than he does. —Portland Oregonian.

WILL FORM NEW MINISTRY.

M. Clemenceau Assumes Task as French Premier.

Paris.—M. Georges Clemenceau, minister of the interior, the unmaker of many cabinets, has accepted the task of forming a new ministry. The result probably will be the making of swift history in the republic.

The new premier is without doubt the most striking and the most powerful personages in France. His name has been intimately connected with public affairs since the days of the commune of 1871, but it has been peculiarily in a destructive sense. The republic has had 40 cabinets since the commune was overthrown and Clemenceau's chief part has been in overthrowing them.

The peace of Europe may be endangered by the ascendency of M. Clemenceau, as it is known that he is a man of limitless ambition. A disturbing element also is his foreign attitude. He looks with much friendliness on the English and is hostile toward Russia. Thus it is seen at the very outset that the dual alliance between France and Russia may be disturbed.

M. GEORGES CLEMENCEAU.
(Noted Frenchman Who Has Accepted Task of Forming a New Ministry.)

Besides this, Clemenceau is the very incarnation of French hatred toward Germany. It will not take any great political exigency to convince him, therefore, of the necessity of crossing Emperor William in some of his projects. Considering the well-known disposition of the German war lord, this can bode no good for the peace of the world.

One of the brightest spots in the history of Clemenceau is the manner in which he championed the cause of justice in the Dreyfus case. He stood in the foremost fighting line of the heroic few who championed justice in the darkest days of reaction.

A trenchant journalist, the founder of La Justice in 1880, he became the fighting man at arms of L'Aurore during the prolonged Dreyfus' combat and rendered yeoman's service to the cause of justice.

Likewise, he pleaded the case before the court and on one occasion caused a world-wide sensation by abruptly stopping in his argument and pointing to a painting of the crucifixion above the judges' bench, saying, "This image placed in our judgment halls recalls the most monstrous judicial error which the world has known."

In response to ironical cries in the audience he replied: "I am not one of his adorers, but I love him perhaps more than those who invoke him so singularly to preach religious proscription."

LEADER IN DIPLOMATIC SET.

Beautiful Wife of Ambassador Realizes Old Ambition.

Washington.—With her husband, the Austrian ambassador, succeeding to the title of dean of the diplomatic corps in Washington, Baroness Hengelmuller has realized her long-cherished ambition. She is one of the most beautiful women in the capital and a great social favorite. Her entertainments have always been characterized by exclusiveness and novelty.

BARONESS HENGELMULLER.
(Beautiful Washington Woman a Leader in Diplomatic Society Circles.)

I had rather speak five words with my understanding than 10,000 in an unknown tongue.—I. Cor., xiv., 19.

NATURAL GAS FIGURES

VALUE OF PRODUCT FOR 1905 SHOWS BIG INCREASE.

Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee Fields on the Decline—Increase in Oil Output—Alaska's Gold Story Romantic.

Washington.—Statistics prepared by the geological survey of the natural gas industry show that in the calendar year 1905 the value of natural gas produced and sold exceeded that of any previous year by $3,066,099. The total value of the gas produced and sold was $41,562,855. The greatest increase was in West Virginia, $1,961,655 more than the previous year. Pennsylvania shows an increase of $1,057,442.

Louisiana appeared for the first time as a gas-producing state and notable increases over previous productions were shown by Kansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Kansas showed an increase of 49 per cent. over its previous production, and the combined production of Oklahoma and Indian Territory was 161 per cent. over 1904. The great gas fields of Indiana have steadily declined since 1902 and the value of the output last year was considerably less than half of the maximum production. Kentucky and Tennessee also report a decline.

The statistics show that 2,139 persons, firms and corporations reported to the geological survey their use of natural gas during 1905. The number of domestic consumers supplied was 779,638. A total of 8,569 establishments, including iron mills, steel works, glass works, brick plants, etc., made use of natural gas.

During the year 1905 the oil fields of the United States produced 134,717,580 barrels of petroleum, as against 117,080,960 barrels in 1904, according to a report issued by the United States geological survey. This was greater by 17,636,620 barrels than the production of any previous year, although the value of the oil produced was $17,018,056 less than that of 1904.

During 1905 there was a notable lack of development in the midcontinental oil fields and the completion of a pipe line from Humboldt, Kan., to Whiting, Ind., marked an important step in the transportation of oil.

No romance has keener interest than the story of the development of the mining industry in Alaska during the past decade, also issued by the geological survey. It is attested roughly by the increase in the value of its annual output from $2,000,000 in 1895, to over $15,000,000 in 1905. The gold production of 1905 increased probably 60 per cent. over 1904.

An important fact in the advancement of Alaska's mineral industry during the last decade, says the report, is the great reduction in mining companies which has taken place during this period. The pioneer miners of the Yukon could not afford to handle gravel averaging less than $10 or $15 to the cubic yard. In the same district good wages can now be made, even by crude methods, in extracting gold from pay streaks averaging less than five dollors to the cub yard.

SILVEIRA LIVES AS KING.

Havana Broker Who Fled on Ship Now Big Man in Caracas.

Caracas.—Manuel Silveira, the Havana banker who fled on a cattle ship, and who is well known here, accompanied by his family, and bringing a large quantity of baggage, has arrived here from Puerto Cabello. There is with him also an employe named Pino.

Silveira rented a house in a fashionable street and was received splendidly by the powerful cattle kings. His friends are unconscious of his alleged defalcations. The ship Carmelina was chartered only to bring Silveira here and has returned to Havana without a cargo.

He says he comes to Venezuela temporarily to restore his health, which is broken since his automobile accident, and declares he left his firm solvent, with $1,500,000 assets to cover $700,000 owed to Ceballos & Co. He feigns surprise at the news of the failure and the charges against himself.

Bought Eggs at $1.00 Each.

Seattle, Wash.—"Swiftwater Bill" Gates is down and out. The Klondike's most picturesque character, who once cornered all of the eggs in Dawson—400—paying $1 apiece for them, in order to deprive his sweetheart, with whom he had quarreled, of her favorite food, is "broke." Examined in supplementary proceedings here, he told the court that he had spent $75,000 in the last 13 months. "Swiftwater," whose real name is William J. Gates, was in New York in 1901, when his diamonds, noisy clothing, and lavish expenditure of money were the sensation of the big town.

Our Tobacco for Italy.

Rome.—The Italian government, which holds the tobacco monopoly, having decided upon the experiment of putting upon the market an enormous quantity of cigarettes at ten for two cents, has ordered a large consignment of American tobacco to mix with the national weed. The government also contracted this week with the United States manufacturers to supply a thousand railway carriages and goods vans, out of 15,000 that Italy is now buying.

GOT NOSE PULLED; WANTS $5,000.

Man Slapped for Slandering Woman Sues Assailant.

Schenectady.—Would you have your nose pulled and your face slapped for $5,000?

J. H. Eagan, of Ballston, had this experience at the hands of young Oliver Beckwith, and he asks the supreme court, in a suit he has just instituted here, to award him that sum as a measure of consolation for the pain and humiliation he experienced. Eagan is the brother of a hotel keeper at Ballston Lake. Beckwith went to the hotel, accompanied by a woman. He heard later that Eagan was ungallant enough to make a remark reflecting on her.

Beckwith met Eagan in front of the Ellis house, in this city, and without any preliminaries walked up to Eagan and after tweaking his nose slapped him in the face a couple of times. Eagan weighs about 190 pounds, while Beckwith, who has barely passed his majority, weighs only about 130 pounds. An effort to settle the case recently was fruitless. Beckwith offered $100, but Eagan stuck out for $500, and the defense concluded to let a jury determine whether it was worth $5,000 to get even in the manner adopted by Beckwith. The latter is a brother of Charles D. Beckwith, one of the Republican leaders and close friend of John N. Parker, the Republican boss of the county.

PET CAT BRINGS RICHES.

Indiana Woman Goes to Missouri to Claim Legacy.

Knox, Ind.—Mrs. Matilda Swanson has gone to Kansas City with a pet cat that she will use as an exhibit to establish her right to a legacy left by John Lowney, who went from her to the Missouri town several years ago. The cat belonged to Mrs. Lowney, and after her death her husband gave it to Mrs. Swanson for safekeeping while he went to Kansas City. He never returned and Mrs. Swanson has received a letter from a lawyer, saying Lowney had left her $500 for caring for the cat, but she would have to establish her identity and show that she had cared for the feline.

"The old man cried when he parted from Tommy," said Mrs. Swanson, in relating the story on the eve of her departure, "and for old time's sake I kept the critter ever since, though the good Lord knows I've been pestered to death with his catching chickens and such as that. That was seven years ago, and Tommy was four years old.

"The lawyer said I would have to prove that I was the real Mattie Swanson and that I'd given the cat good treatment. I guess when they see me in the court they will know who I am, and when they see the cat they'll know he ain't complainin'."

HELPS CHURCH; LOSES HIS JOB.

City Employe Is Dismissed for Soliciting Aid for Methodists.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Mayor George W. Guthrie is of the opinion that a city employe who solicits aid for his church is as guilty of graft as the man who extorts money for other purposes. He said so in citing the dismissal of Charles S. Wallace, a clerk in the bureau of building inspectors.

Wallace, who has been in the office for four years, was dismissed by Director Frank Ridgeway at the instigation of Mayor Guthrie. No reason was assigned in the letter of dismissal, and Wallace, unable to account for the sudden turn-out, sought information. He visited Mayor Guthrie and asked for an explanation. The mayor told Wallace that he had received complaints about Wallace soliciting funds and other aid for the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church. Wallace demanded to know of the mayor whether he considered such operations graft. The mayor replied that he considered them little less than graft, and added that he would not countenance church work among city employes.

Wallace was a warm supporter of Mayor Guthrie during the last campaign.

COUNTY MUST GO "DRY."

Oklahoma Newspaper Refuses to Publish Liquor Notices.

Guthrie, Okla.—A decision that a newspaper cannot be compelled to publish a notice of application for a license to sell liquors has been rendered by Judge H. Burford, chief justice of the territory, in the case of Charles A. Eppler, who tried to compel the Advance-Democrat, of Stillwater, to publish his notice of application.

The law states explicitly that such liquor notices must be published in the two papers within the county having the largest circulation. The Advance-Democrat is one of these two in Payne county. The commissioners, therefore, cannot grant the license.

Judge Burford held that forcing newspapers to publish liquor notices against their will is destroying the freedom of the press. This decision will make Payne county "dry," as no man can procure a license unless the Advance-Democrat will publish the notices. It may also make "dry" all the counties in the territory.

Ought to Know Route Well.

Capt. L. R. W. Beavis of the steamship Eagle Point has sailed his stanch vessel 88 times between Philadelphia and London, covering in all 308,000 miles.

SQUIERS' CAREER INTERESTING.

New Minister to Panama Began Life as Soldier—His Varied Service.

Washington.—Herbert Goldsmith Squiers, the newly appointed American minister to Panama, has had an interesting career. When a very young man he passed the highest military examination ever recorded in Washington. Senator Sherman afterward appointed his second lieutenant in an infantry regiment stationed out west. Several months later Mr. Squiers exchanged into Custer's famous Seventh cavalry, in which he remained until he gave up the army for a diplomatic life.

His first appointment was to Berlin, where he was second secretary to the United States legation. His next post was in China. Then he was first secretary under Minister Conger and

HERBERT G. SQUIERS.
(New American Minister to Panama.)

did valiant work during the siege at Pekin, for which he received the thanks of the British government. Mr. Squiers was the first American minister to Cuba. While there, in January, 1904, he lost his eldest son, Fargo Squiers, who met his death from an accidental shot fired by his chauffeur, with whom he was practicing in the yard of the Squiers residence.

Mr. Squiers has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Helen Fargo of Buffalo, who left four children. Some years ago he married Miss Harriet Woodcock of Sing Sing, N. Y. A few weeks ago the engagement of Miss Georgia Fargo Squiers, the second daughter, was announced to Harold C. Whitman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Whitman of New York.

BULLDOG BOUGHT FOR $5,000.

Girl Gets Animal Who Has Taken Over 300 Prizes.

New York.—Mahomet, one of the best known bulldogs of the present day, arrived here on the steamer Minnetonka recently. He was consigned to Miss L. De Groot, of this city, who, it is said, paid $5,000 for him. This is the sum Richard Croker, Jr., paid for Rodney Stone, as well as the amount George J. Gould paid for Heath Baronet. Mahomet's chief rivals in England have been Nuhurst Doctor and Moston Michael, and many British experts consider Miss De Groot's purchase the best of his sex. Mahomet is a heavyweight, white and brindle son of Khalifa and Lady Dorothy, the latter a daughter of

$5,000 Bulldog Mahomet.

the late Rodney Stone. Mahomet has won some 300 first and special prizes in Great Britain.

Lightning Bug Diet; Illuminated Eggs.

Wildwood, N. J.—It is a pity the lightning bug season is at an end, for skeptical persons will not be able to verify the truth of John Shaeffer's statement that by feeding hens lightning bugs you can induce them to lay illuminated eggs.

Mr. Shaeffer, during the height of the lightning bug season, gave two hens nothing else to eat, and he declares that each day he got two eggs of 16-candle-power strength.

By varnishing the eggs he has preserved their strength, and he believes the longer these glowing eggs are kept the stronger they will grow.

By painting them red, blue or green he found that he could get as many different colored lights, and most beautiful effects could be got by stringing them in festoons.

He thinks that if lightning bugs are fed to ostriches lights large enough for automobile lamps can be had.

New Island.

Fishermen report from Seward, Alaska, that a new island has been formed in Bering Sea by a submarine eruption. They say that vast quantities of rock were thrown up which form a series of rugged headlands; that the waters of the sea were very warm near the island and the air so hot that they were unable to approach nearer than to get a long sight of it.

IS FREED BY CHANCE

MURDERER LIBERATED THROUGH MAN WHO PROCURED HIS CONVICTION.

Spends 23 Years Behind Bars of Auburn (N. Y.) Prison—Met Justice Jenks, His Benefactor, by a Strange Accident.

New York.—The circumstances that led to the release recently of Gluseppe Guidici from life imprisonment in Auburn prison show what an important factor chance is in the career of some men. Twenty-four years ago a mere boy in intelligence and experience came to this country from Italy. Behind him he left his four-year-old sister, Anna, whom he promised to bring over as soon as he had made enough money. Three months later he was under sentence of death for the murder of a countryman whom he shot in a quarrel.

He was first taken to Sing Sing, where his good behavior and quiet demeanor won him the praise and confidence of the prison officials, and in 1890 he was transferred to Auburn. For 20 years Guidici labored behind prison bars, utterly despairing that he would ever become a free man again. Last February, however, by strange chance, Justice Almet F. Jenks, of the appellate division of the supreme court, who in 1894, as assistant district attorney of King's county, conducted the prosecution of Guidici, met him in Auburn prison.

The justice, in company with Justice Nathan L. Miller, had gone to Rochester to attend a banquet given to the justices of the appellate division, and was the guest of Justice Rich, who suggested a visit to the prison. It was Sunday, and the warden, in showing them around, chanced to call Guidici, who was near by, to bring him a key. When the convict returned, Justice Jenks, much impressed with the quiet demeanor of Guidici, made inquiries about him.

GIUSEPPE GUIDICI.
(Man Whom Chance Freed from Life Imprisonment.)

When told the history of the man, the justice suddenly recalled that he had conducted his prosecution. Questioning the warden still further, he learned that of all trustworthy and well behaved convicts in the prison, Guidici was the model. He had earned the confidence of the warden and the keepers, and for 11 years had been a trusty with the freedom of the entire prison. Justice Jenks was touched, and calling the prisoner to him, said:

"Guidici, do you remember me? I was the district attorney who sent you here."

"No, sir," replied the prisoner.

"Would you like to be free?" continued the justice.

"Yes, sir, I would," rejoined Guidici. "I am contented here; they treat me very well, but I would like to be free. I have been here so long; 23 years," and bowed with grief, the convict hung his head while tears rolled down his cheeks.

Justice Jenks was much affected, and promised Guidici that he would try to secure his pardon. From that day he, as well as Justice Miller, labored until they obtained a full pardon for Guidici from Gov. Higgins. But the kind hearted justices did not stop there. They wanted to make the man's future as secure as possible, and accordingly Guidici has been sent to Cortlandt, N. Y., where Justice Miller has a farm. There work will be given Guidici for the rest of his days.

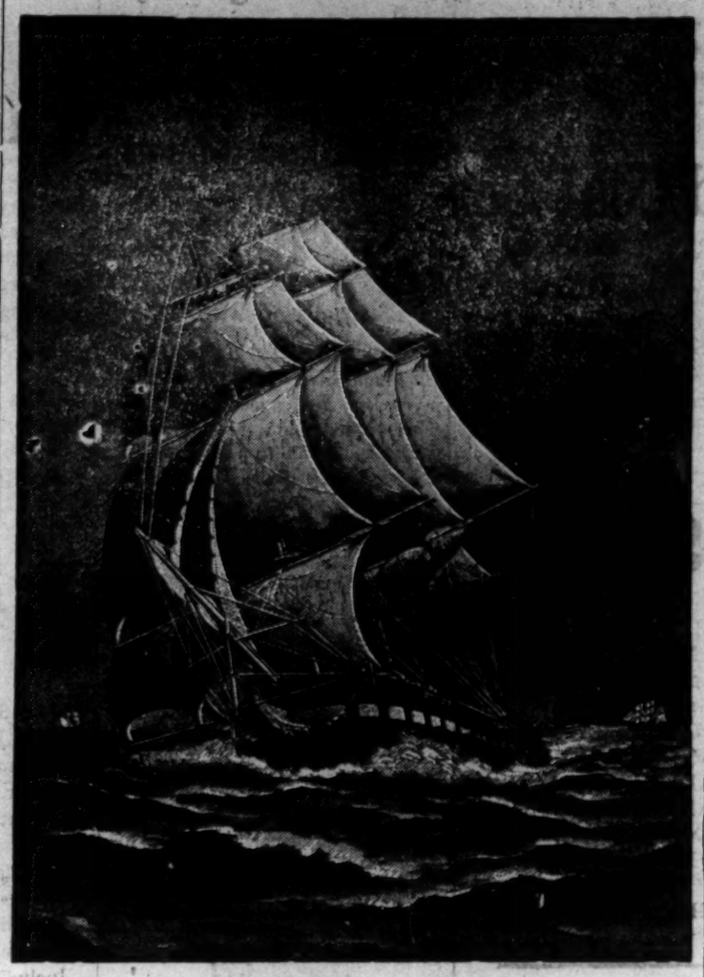
On his arrival in this city from Auburn, Guidici was looked after by Harry States, special officer of the appellate division, who at the expense of Justice Jenks took him to places of amusement and showed him the many changes that had taken place in the city in the past 23 years. He also spent much time in the Justice's chambers, where he has been shown marked attention and kindness.

When Guidici was convicted he spoke no English, and was unable to read or write. To-day he is a different man. During his long confinement he studied a great deal and speaks English fluently and with intelligence. He is about 53 years old. To a reporter he said:

"Yes, I am happy to be free. I was very kindly treated in the prison, but I'm glad to be out. More than once I despaired of ever being a free man, and now I am going to start life all over again. The crime that I committed in a moment of anger has been atoned for, and in the future I will do my best to balance the evil committed, but above all, I shall never forget Justices Jenks and Miller."

Of his sister in Italy he said he had not heard since he went to prison, but he will try to find her and bring her to live with him.

"Old Ironsides."



This historic old vessel, once the pride of the American navy, and around which so many memories cling, is now being rebuilt by order of congress, and when completed will be identical with its former appearance and equipment.

LIGHT ON BIBLE AGE

FOUND IN RECENT DISCOVERIES AT GEZER.

Many of the Statements of the Old Testament Scriptures Are Explained by Them—Back to Abraham's Time.

London.—The romantic work of ascertaining the light which modern exploration can throw upon the Palestine of the Biblical age and upon Old Testament narratives has added another volume to the library that has accumulated sincne these researches began in 1864.

The new volume, "Bible Sidelights from the Mound of Gezer," is by the well known antiquary, R. A. Stewart Macalister, director of excavations for the Palastine exploration fund.

The site of the ancient and buried city of Gezer was identified 36 years back, but its excavation is the most recent enterprise, begun in 1902 and brought down to last summer, when some glimpses of the results achieved were given at the annual meeting of the Palestine exploration fund. The present book is the forerunner and popular summary of the complete memoir now in preparation on a scale of considerable magnitude.

The excavations have added 1,500 years to the early history of Gezer dating it back to 3000 B. C., when a diminutive cave dwelling race lived there. A landmark in its Biblical history is that the city was given by the king of Egypt to his daughter when she married Solomon. It stood on the verge of the territory inhabited by that mysterious race, the Philistines, and when David routed them he went in pursuit as far as Gezer.

Among the many Old Testament stories which have fascinated humanity are the idyl of Rebecca (Genesis 24), and the exploits of Samson.

Rebecca, who went to draw water from a well, was picked out from the other maidens by the servant of Abraham, who was in quest of a wife for his master's son. She thus became the wife of the Patriarch Isaac and the mother of Esau and Jacob. The unearthing of houses at Gezer helps experts to fill in the story of the wooing of Rebecca by reconstructing for us the home of the maiden and her interesting brother Laban.

The death of Samson, narrated in the book of Judges, has been ranked as a myth by critics who could not accept the possibility of his supposed achievement in pulling down the pillars and killing so many Philistines. But in a stratum at Gezer, some 300 years older than the time of Samson, the excavators have found a form of building which answers to a remarkable extent the conditions of the story. It is a temple with a portico supported by four wooden pilars.

The discoveries at Gezer also enable experts to form a fair conception of the Horites, a hitherto unknown race of cave dwellers referred to in Genesis and Deuteronomy. The Amorites, who are mentioned for their "iniquities" in Genesis, now stand in clearer light, for their many forms of idolatry and moral abominations are better understood by the digging out of the "high place" of Gezer, which is the largest early Palestinian sanctuary or place of worship yet unearthed.

Coolies Now Smoke Cigarettes.

Coolies in China are giving up their long and cumbersome pipes, and taking to cigarettes.

HAVE SAVAGE INSTINCTS.

Brothers and Associates Display Ferocity Almost Beyond Belief.

Charlestown, W. Va.—A story of crime almost unparalleled reached here from Ivydale, a village in Clay county near the Braxton county border. The remains of Russell Perry, a lumber grader in the employ of the C. L. Ritter Lumber company, on Big Buffalo creek, were picked up by a section crew at Jessica, a lumber camp three miles from Ivydale. A freight train had run over the man's body and, although terribly mangled, marks of foul play were plainly seen, a bullet hole being found below one eye, while his throat had been cut from ear to ear apparently with a pocket knife or some such instrument.

Justice W. P. Hambrick, of Clay, quickly summoned a jury for an inquest and sufficient evidence was procured to jail three young men, brothers, named Dickey, who had been drinking with Perry, while two other men are strongly suspected of complicity in the terrible crime.

Evidence is said to have been given at the inquest to the effect that Perry was beaten almost into insensibility by his companions, after which he was shot while held motionless and his throat was cut. The body was then placed on the railroad track.

Perry was known to have had several hundred dollars on his person, of which he had been robbed. The remains were brought to Clay to be shipped to Farmer, Ky., the dead man's home. A thorough investigation is being made in the hope of bringing to justice all implicated in the crime.

The three Dickey boys are cousins of Sarah Ann Legg, who was sentenced to be hanged by the circuit court of Clay county at the last July term for the murder of her husband, but has since obtained a new trial, which is now pending.

ROARIN' LION IN GEORGIA.

Tattnall County Is Haunted by a Big Yellow Cat.

Savannah, Ga.—The lower section of Tattnall county is pretty well scared because a wild lion has been seen in that vicinity. Mothers are keeping their children indoors after dark and posses of determined men are trying to run down the unwelcome visitor and put him to death. On Thursday the lion was seen on Mr. Brooks Harvey's place, between Morrison and Groveland. Mr. Harvey could not kill him at that time, as he did not have his gun. The animal was seen by both Mr. and Mrs. Harvey. It was very large and appeared quite ferocious. Since then it has been heard roaring in the vicinity by several people at night. As far as can be learned, it has not carried away any hogs or cattle and the people are wondering what it lives on. Two or three searching parties have gone out for the beast, but they have not been successful in capturing him.

About two years ago Mr. David Beasley killed a lion near Groveland. He has it stuffed at his home now. This one is said to be very much like the one Mr. Beasley killed and many think it is possibly his mate. Until the new arrival is slain there will continue to be excitement.

Mrs. Langtry Drops the "Lily."

Mrs. Langtry, who is now playing in a vaudeville sketch, will not allow her manager to advertise her as "Lily" Langtry. Only intimates are now permitted to call her by that name.

THE FLIP BUG'S JUMP

ARIZONA SOCIETY TORN UP OVER NEW GAME OF CHANCE.

It Was Imported from Mexico—Much in Favor Now by the Women of Yuma—Rules of the Game.

Yuma, Ariz.—The high society of this town is all torn up over the evil effects of the flip bug craze. Not since Bill Baker ran off to Sonora with Bonesy Swan's wife and Bonesy's four children has Yuma had such a shakedown of its best social set. It is all due to Mrs. Isaac Steppacher's mother, Senora Chiquita Salvadores y Casabianca, of Magdalena, state of Sonora, Mexico, and the common flip bug of the Mojave desert.

Senora Casabianca is a Mexican of the old Castilian lineage. The flip bug is a species of beetle. Senora Casabianca's chief characteristic is a love for rare forms of gambling. The flip bug's only interesting feature is his peculiar ability to jump about two feet in the air when prodded with a toothpick.

About two months ago Senora Casabianca came up from Magdalena to pay a visit to her daughter and her son-in-law, "Ike" Steppacher, who is the "well-known and popular night clerk" in the Golden Eagle hotel, near the railroad station. About a week after Senora Casabianca arrived Mrs. Steppacher sent out cards to the society folk inviting them to a little afternoon affair. On the bottom of the cards, which were the best specimens of the Weekly Scorpion's fine engraving work, were the words "Flip Bug" in old English type.

On the day of the reception the guests came early. Mrs. Steppacher did not keep them in suspense. After passing around the frappe mescal she introduced the ladies to her mother and then led them into the library. In the middle of the room stood a roulette layout without the wheel. There were chairs around for the guests and a stack of chips in front of the banker's place.

The wondering guests were each asked to buy in, blue chips costing four bits and the reds and whites in proportion. Most of the women had come well heeled; the others wrote out I. O. U's. Then they sat down and Mrs. Steppacher's mother produced a flip bug.

The bug, which is a beetle about as big as a three-months-old cockroach, is a very peculiar insect. When caught in the fingers it will play possum and draw all of its six muscular legs up close to its abdomen. When placed on a flat surface the bug remains apparently dead until prodded in the rear. Then it will suddenly leap about two feet in the air, landing two feet or so away, sometimes on its back, sometimes on its feet.

In the new game of "flip bug," as introduced at Mrs. Steppacher's reception, the bug is placed in the center of the board. There he stays, curled up, while the players make their bets. One can bet on red or black; on numbers, odd or even, and on whether the flip bug will land on his back or his feet. This last chance gives an added zest to the game.

When all bets are made the banker gently pokes the flip bug. He jumps. Where he lands, there the banker pays; the banker also pays on whether he lands right side up or not. Bets are then cashed, the flip bug is corralled and a new round of bets is made. When the bug jumps off the board altogether the banker gets his percentage.

As a matter of course, flip bug became the rage in Yuma's social set. Every afternoon for weeks there was a flip bug party. Popular patrons of the town set their little boys out on the mesa hunting for flip bugs as they would a Mexican hairless dog, and carried them everywhere they went in little cages made of cork and pins and suspended on their chatelaines. Big gambling debts began to be contracted by the unfortunates and heavy orders for dress goods were sent to Los Angeles by the lucky ones.

TAUGHT TO ACQUIRE REST.

Wake Up Brighter After a Ten-Minute Nap, Following Noon Hour.

Hazelton, Pa.—Miss Evans, a Banks township school teacher, believes she has solved the problem of drowsiness in school children after the noon hour. For some time she noticed this, and then began to do a little experimenting. Accordingly, at two p. m. of the introductory day, she explained to her pupils that she would permit them to take a nap of ten minutes, in hopes that it would brighten and enliven them to more vigorous work. The announcement was received with broad smiles, indicative of inexpressible delight.

"Now, children, the signal to take a nap will be, 'Heads down!' and I want each of you to place your head on your desk and not raise it until I call 'Heads up!'" said the teacher.

The first experiment worked like magic and the delight of the teacher was boundless and visions of great fame loomed before her.

With the nap over the pupils resumed their studies with renewed vigor and mastered their work in a manner that was amazing. She imparted the secret to other teachers and all are favorably impressed with the idea, but fear to put it into execution until officially sanctioned.

It has set many of the pedagogues thinking, and the subject will be discussed in the near future at the local institute and will no doubt eventually reach the county institute.

MUST CHOOSE CROWN.

Recent Death Reopens Question of Succession to Duchy of Brunswick.

London.—The death of Prince Albrecht of Prussia, Regent of the Duchy of Brunswick, has reopened the question of succession to the Duchy—a question first raised on the death of the reigning Duke William in 1884. The heir to the Brunswick throne is the Duke of Cumberland, who is, however, excluded on account of his refusal to give up his claim to the throne of Hanover. The late Duke of Cambridge was also excluded owing to his refusal to give up his English appointments and residence.

The Ducal house of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel, extinct on the death of Duke William, was one of the most ancient and illustrious of the Germanic Confederation. His ancestor, Harry the Lion, possessed in the

DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.
(He Must Choose Between German and English Crowns.)

twelfth century the united Duchies of Bavaria and Saxony, with other territories in Northern Germany; but having refused to aid the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa in his wars with the Pope, he was, by a decree of the Diet, deprived of the whole of his territories, with the sole exception of his allodial domains, the principalities of Brunswick and Luneburg. These possessions were, on the death of Ernest the Confessor, divided between the two sons of the latter, who became founders of the lines of Brunswick-Luneburg, Elder Line, and Brunswick-Luneburg, Younger Line, the former of which was represented in the Ducal House of Brunswick, while the latter, which included Hanover in its possessions, is merged in the British royal family. After many changes, the Elder Line became Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel, and the Younger Line Brunswick-Luneberg, or Brunswick-Hanover. If the Duke's claim were allowed, the Younger Line would become the reigning family, the elder being extinct.

The diet of the Duchy of Brunswick has adopted the proposition made by the council of state that if the Duke does not ally himself with Prussia within three months the diet shall proceed to elect a sovereign from the collateral lines.

QUEEN'S DOLL AND CRADLE.

Favorite Toys of Girlhood Days of Alexandra.

London.—Here is a picture of the doll and its cradle that were the favorite toys of Queen Alexandra of

Queen Alexandra's Toys.

Great Britain when she was a little girl. They have been treasured by her through all the years, and quite recently she presented them to a London museum.

At the time the present queen of England delighted in rocking her quaint little baby doll to sleep in its equally quaint cradle she was the daughter of the duke of Schleswig-Helstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg. The duke, in expectation of the crown of Denmark, gave drawing lessons to increase his modest income.

His daughters were brought up quite strictly. They were made to learn diligently. They had to cut out and sew their own toilets. For this purpose each of them received about $3 a month, which sufficed to dress them from head to foot.

And the three little German girls were marvelously pretty in their simple, thin cotton frocks. Only the boots wore out far too soon, which was a source of great trouble to Alexdra, who was always dancing and jumping about.

To Prevent Collision at Sea.

An engineer named Fisher, according to a dispatch from Berlin, Germany, has taken out a patent for wireless electrical appliances by which steam will be automatically shut off in two vessels that are approaching each other in a fog at a distance of from one-half to three-quarters of a mile.

Money isn't everything, but it often makes a good imitation.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Holding Probate Court.

Estate of Sealma Thurston deceased.
No. 13949.
Administration Docket 35.

Application having been made herein for probate of the last will and testament of said deceased and for letters of adminstration c.t.a. on said estate by Mary E. McIntosh it is ordered this 5th day of November A.D. 1906 that George M. Thurston and Frank L. Thurston and all others concerned appear in said Court on Tuesday the 11th day of December A.D. 1906 at 10 o'clock A.M. to show cause why such application shall not be granted. Let notice hereof be published in the "Washington Law Reporter" and The Bee once in each of three successive weeks before the return day herein mentioned—the first publication to be not less than thirty days before said return day.

Harry M. Clabaugh Chief Justice.

Attest:
James Tanner Register of Wills for the District of Columbia Clerk of Probate Court.
Thomas Walker Attorney.

PERRI W. FRISBY, ATTORNEY.
In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.
Holding a Probate Court.

In re, Estate of Mary L. Reddick, deceased.

Administrataion No. 12,855.

Decree Nisi, confirming sale of real estate.

Upon consideration of the report of Philip Stewart, executor, in the above entitled cause filed herein on the second day of October A. D. 1906, that he has sold the following described land and premises situated in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, distinguished as Sub-lot 23, Square 1095, in James F. Wollard's subdivision, as the said subdivision appears of record in the plats or plans of Washington, in the Surveyor's office of the District of Columbia, together with the improvements thereon, consisting of a two-story frame dwelling, known as premises No. 1708 East Capitol street, Northeast, in the District of Columbia, said land and premises having been sold on the 8th day of October A. D. 1906, to Eugene S. Gaskins for $835, upon the terms of one-third cash, a deposit of one hundred $100) dollars, made at the time of sale and the balance paid in equal installments in one and two years from the day of sale, and to be represented by promissory note or notes of the purchaser, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and secured by a deed of trust on the property sold, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser, with the conveyancing, examination of title and notarial fees at the cost of the purchaser, it is by the Court this 16th day of October A D. 1906, adjudged, ordered and decreed that the said sale be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 16th day of November A. D. 1906; provided, a copy of this decree be published in the Washington Law Reporter and the Washington Bee, once a week, for three successive weeks, before the last said date.

Ashley M. Gould, Justice.

Read what R. H. Boyd, D.D., LL.D., and The National Baptist Convention have done. A blood-thrilling story, stranger than fiction.

Started a few years ago with one little writing table, a 5c. bottle of ink, three writing pens, and a 3c. tablet. Last year did a $125,000 worth of business. This great ten-year history is told in the November number of the McGirt's Magazine.

Dear Friend::—The November number of the McGirt's Magazine is a great "National Baptist Publishing House Number." One of the greatest issues that I have yet published. Besides the regular features of the magazine, this number contains the "History of the National Baptist Publishing House, covering a scope of ten years, with more than thirty illustrations." You will see more than twenty well-furnished offices, showing, showing the different managers, clerks, typewriters and stenographers, typesetters, bookkeepers, printers and binders; in short, the vast host of 300 colored men, women, boys and girls employed in three great buildings owned out and out by negroes. To see this work will cause the blood to course rapidly through your veins. No one who has never seen this great establishment can imagine that any body of colored people is doing so much business as is illustrated in this great number. To read about a company that receives each day more than three thousand letters, and spent for stamps last year more than fourteen thousand dollars is a treat that every member of the colored race should avail himself of. This is too great to describe by words, and you will have to read this ten-year history to really have any idea of this great establishment, known as the "National Baptist Publishing House." This magazine is an illustrated monthly that has been published for the last four years. It has come out regularly every month. In these four years we have not published a number so fascinating in character and comprehensive in scope.

NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON CANDY KITCHEN,
1614 14th street, N. W.

All kinds of delicious ice cream delivered free. One gallon $1.00; one quart, 25 cents; one pint, 15 cents.

Our Candies Made Daily.

Chocolates, Bon Bons, Taffy and drops of all kinds ten cents pound.

Columbia Ice and Coal Co.

FIFTH AND L STS., N. W., NEAR K ST. MARKET.
WOOD AND COAL UNDER COVER.
OUR COAL IS CLEAN, AND WE SELL CHEAP.
REDUCTION ON COAL FOR CHURCHES.
FILE YOUR NAME ANDADDRESS, AND WE WILL DO THE REST.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILL-ED. LEAVE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS AND TELL US THE KIND OF COAL YOU WANT.
COLUMBIA COAL AND ICE COMPANY.

RACES

AUTUMN MEETING, WASHINGTON JOCKEY CLUB, NOVEMBER 16 TO DECEMBER 1. SIX RACES DAILY.
FIRST RACE, 2 P. M.
ADMISSION TO GRAND STAND, $2.00; PADDOCK, 50c. EXTRA. LADIES, $1.00.
SEASON GRAND STAND AND PADDOCK BADGES ON SALE AT DROOP'S, 925 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE N. W., AND S. T. WALTON, LENMAN BUILDING, 1425 N. Y. AVENUE N. W., ROOM 103. SEASON AND CLUB HOUSE BADGES FOR SALE BY S. T. WALTON,, LENMAN BLDG., 1425 NEW YORK AVENUE N. W., ROOM 103. 'PHONE, MAIN 2992.
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In this same issue you will find an article entitled "Shall Lynching Be Suppressed, and How?" by Winthrop D. Sheldo, LL.D., of Girard College, Philadelphia, Pa. "I give you my word this is the strongest article that I have ever read. The number contains sixty pages. Subscription price to the magazine is $1.00 per year.

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To any person sending one dollar we will send 15 copies of this "National Baptist Publishing House Number." These copies can be sold as fast as they can be handed out. We request every preacher, Sunday school teacher, president of Young People's Society, to send at least one dollar for fifteen of these copies to sell among their people. This issue will awaken the people as they have not before been awakened to the great progress of the colored race.

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ON THE RACE ISSUE.

White Baptists Adopt Resolutions of Sympathy on the Crimes of Our Race.

From the Weekly Guide.

A very striking and significant remark was made by the eloquent and scholarly pastor of the Fourth Baptist Church of Baltimore, Rev. Dr. Joshua E. Will. During his masterly address at the closing session of the Maryland Baptist Union Association, just held in our city, Dr. Wills, who is known and regarded as one of the most eloquent

DR. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

From the Texas Freeman.

Dr. Daniel Williams, of Chicago, the most celebrated negro surgeon in the world, was at Wiley University, Marshall, Texas, at the formal opening of the Wiley Hospital, which was established recently for the benefit of the Nurse Training Department. While at the University he performed three important surgical operations, assisted by Drs. Speed, of Jefferson; Womack, of Longview; Jamison, of Clarksville, and Frierson and Drake of Marshall. Dr. William Drake, the dean of the nurse training department and the moving spirit in the establishment of the hospital, is a graduate of Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., and is one of the most successful physicians in the State.

THE WASHINGTON BEE LOSES ITS STING.

From the Citizen.

When an editor of a paper, however powerful it may be, becomes even apparently flexible, its influence ceases at once as a moral force in its community. Such is the pitiable plight of The Bee. We are frank to confess, however, that there is so little reward for the champions of right, and such rich rewards for the "apostles" of expediency, that the worder is that we have even the "baker's dozen" with us. "The Bee has been unceasingly busy of late picking the "wheat" from the Tuskegee "chaff," and claims to have found the genuine article in abundance. We would like very much to have a better example than that of a dozen laborers hiring a woman to keep house for them Greater than that was done long before Booker was born.

We hope that the Citizen does not belong to that class of individuals who never change their mind even when right demands a change. We need not be more explicit on that point.

The Bee has lost neither its sting nor its honey, nor has it digressed from its principle to condemn what to it seems wrong and compliment what seems right.

Whenever we see anything worthy of commendation in the Citizen we will generously render to it what it merits. As yet we have not seen the natural gas produced by the Citizen, up in Philadelphia. We condemn wrong and praise right. Wrong once does not necessitate an existence of wrongs at all times.

For profitable investment, quick returns, try the Hamilton Oil and Gas Co. Branch office, 1011 New York avenue.

Read The Bee.

HOTEL MACEO

ESTABLISHED JAN. 27, 1897.
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ADVERTISERS.

Now is the time to advertise in The Bee. Those who desire to appear in the special Thanksgiving edition will send in their matter at once.

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STRAIGHTENS KINKY OR CURLY HAIR that it can be put up in any style desired consistent with its length.

Ford's Hair Pomade, was formerly known as "OZONIZED OX MARROW" and is the only safe preparation known to us that makes kinky or curly hair straight, as shown above. Its use makes the most stubborn, harsh, kinky or curly hair soft, pliable and easy to comb. These results may be obtained from one treatment; 3 to 4 bottles are usually sufficient for a year. The use of Ford's Hair Pomade ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") removes and prevents dandruff, relieves itching, invigorates the scalp, stops the hair from falling out or breaking off, makes it grow fast, by nourishing the roots, gives it soft like silky vigor. Being elegantly perfumed and odorless. It is a toilet necessity for ladies, gentlemen and children. Ford's Hair Pomade ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") has been made and sold under the name of "OZONIZED OX MARROW" was registered in the United States Patent Office, in 1871. In all that long period of time there has never been a bottle returned from the hundreds of thousands we have sold. FORD'S HAIR POMADE is the most quick and effective, no matter how long you keep it. Be sure to get Ford's as it is the best the hair STRAIGHTENER. BEWARE of WORTHLESS imitations. Ford's Hair Pomade ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") is put up only in 50 cts. size, and is made only in Chicago and by us. The genuine has the signature, Charles Ford Pratt, on each package. Refuse all others. Full directions with every bottle. Price, only 50 cts. Sold by druggists and dealers. If your druggist or dealer can not supply you, he can procure it from his jobber or wholesale dealer or send us 50 cts. for one bottle, postpaid, or $1.40 for three bottles or $2.50 for six bottles, express paid. We pay postage and express charges to all points in U. S. A. When ordering send postal or express money order, and mention this paper. Write your name and address plainly to

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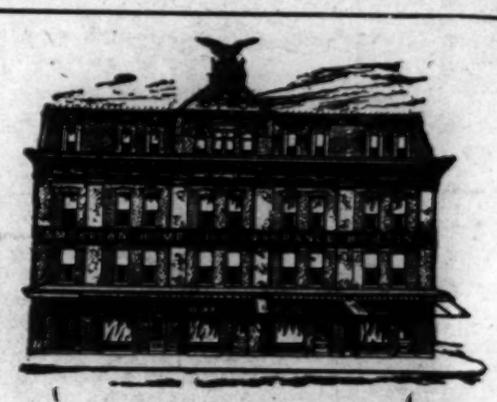

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50c Pure Bay Rum, full pint...25c
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50c Liebig's Beef, Iron and Wine, a grand tonic.....25c
25c Sozodont, Rubifoam or Sanitol 17c
100 2-grain Quinine Pills, the best 18c
25c Lyon's Tooth Powder.....14c
50c Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, full pint.....25c
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